# THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VOL. 33. WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1822. No. 1668.


## BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY,

*Saturday 18th May 1322.*

**BOMBAY CASTLE, 18TH MARCH 1822.**

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Government Advertisement.*

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to modify the terms prescribed in the 3d clause of the Advertisement dated 12th March last, announcing a Sale of Opium, as follows—

That, as already advertised, two months time be allowed to clear the Opium.

That Security be given in Company's paper, or such other Security as Government may approve, for the full Payment of the Opium at the expiration of six months from the day of Sale.

That Interest at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum be charged on the amount due, from the date of the delivery of Opium to the date of payment.

*Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,*

J. FARISH,
*Sec. to Govt.*

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## *Notice is Hereby Given*

THAT THE THIRD BOMBAY TOWN HALL LOTTERY, will positively be drawn at the Theatre on Saturday morning the 25th Instant at 11 o'Clock.

It is requested no persons will approach the stage during the time of drawing the Lottery, the Boxes, Pit and Gallery being appropriated to the use of the public.

J. BOURCHIER,
*Superintendant of the Lottery.*
*Bombay, the 22d May 1822.*

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## A CAPITAL PHEATON

BY

## "*Adams*"

OF THE HAY MARKET.

ONE the most approved principal Plated, mountings &c. Harness by Peat nearly new—For Sale on Commission at Messrs. *Baxter* and Co. who will give further information on application.

A variety of other Carriages and Horses for *Sale on their Premises.*

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## AUCTION SALE

*On Thursday 30th Instant,*

BY

## *Messrs. Baxter & Co.*

CONSISTING of various Household Furniture, Silver, Plated and Glass Ware, with a small Quantity of fine Cutlery to close an account. Beer, Wine, and Spirits in Bottle, which will be put up in small lots for the convenience of Purchasers. Also part of a Pipe of Hollands and a Puncheon of Jamaica Rum, will be sold in 5 Gallon Lots, Samples of which can be had on application.

At 2 o'Clock several Horses Carriages &c. will be exposed, and at 4 o'Clock 2 or 3 Tents if not previously disposed of.

*Bombay 22d May 1822.*

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## *A CARD.*

MESSRS. BAXTER and Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Friends and the Public in general their arrangement for Fresh Supplies per the late Arrivals, and they beg to assure their customers at outstations that their Orders shall be forwarded with all Dispatch.

*Bombay 22d May 1822.*

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## *Notice is hereby given.*

THAT ANDAROO JAULBHOY BHICCAJEE RANDARIA, heir at Law and legal representative of ANDAROO PESTONJEE BHICCAJEE RANDARIA, late of Bombay, deceased, is about to Mortgage a certain piece or parcel of ground and messuage standing thereon situate within the Fort in Borry Bazar Street, and which said premises, are now vested in him as sole owner and proprietor thereof, as such Heir at Law as aforesaid. Now if any person or persons shall have any claim on the said premises, he or they are requested to notify the same to Mr. AYRTON, Solicitor, within 10 days from the date hereof: or in default thereof, such intended mortgage as aforesaid will be completed, and the said messuage ground and premises be considered free from all other titles, interests, rights and incumbrances whatsoever.

*Bombay 17th May 1822.*

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ખબર-ફીઆથી-આપીઇયને
અંગ્રેઆરૂ-જાલજા-ફ-નીખાજી
રાંડરીઆ-મરનાર-અંગ્રેઆરૂ-પેશ
ટનજી-નીખાજી-રાંડરીઆ-શ્રી-મુ
બજનાં-રેફેવાશીનો-વારશ-નથા-
વકીલછે-ઇ-ચણી-શ્રી-ફોટમાંની
જગાનો-ફટકો-ઇક-નથા-તે-ઉપ
રનુ-નાંનાનલુ-ઘેફેર-જે-રીતે-ફમ
ણાછે-તેજ-રીતે-ગીરવી-આપેછે-
ઇ-મીલકત-શ્રી-ફોટ-મધે-વોરા-
બજારનાં-મોફેલામાંછે-અને-ઇ-
મીલકતનો-આલીક-નથા-વારશ-
ઇ-ચણી-ઇખલોછે-ઇ-મીલકત-
ઉપર-ફરફિક-લોક-અગાર-લોકો
નો-દાવો-ફોઇનો-તેનાંઓઇ-મીરા
તર-એરીટન-વકીલને-આજથી-
દીન ૧૦ ની-મુદતમાં-જાફેર-કરે-
ઇ-મુદત-થઆ-પછી-ગીરવી-આ
પશે*અને-ઇ-મીલકત-તે-મુદત-પ
છી-ફરફિક-રીતનાં-ટંટાથી-છુટી
થશે*

તા૦ ૧૭ મી-મેએ ૧૮૨૨

## DOLLAR INSTITUTION,
*Clackmannanshire,*
SCOTLAND.

THIS Institution has been endowed with ample Funds for its Erection and Support, and is under the Superintendence of the Rev. A. MYLNE, Minister of Dollar, Honorary Member of the Royal Physical Society, and Fellow of the Society of the Scottish Antiquaries.—The ability of Mr. Mylne for such an undertaking is well known to the Literary World, by his Scientific and Classical Attainments, and by his Publications on Astronomy, Geography, and other Elementary Books of Education.

At this Seminary is taught. by Gentlemen of the First Eminence in their different Departments, every Branch of a Liberal and Classical Education: such as ENGLISH, ENGLISH GRAMMAR, and ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY; WRITING in all its Varieties; ARITHMATIC in Theory and Practice; BOOK-KEEPING according to Modern Forms; LATIN, GREEK, HEBREW. and the ORIENTAL LANGUAGES; FRENCH, and the other Modern European Languages; MATHEMATICS; GEOGRAPHY, with the Use of the Globes; NAVIGATION, ASTRONOMY &c.

The Building is elegant and extensive, the Class-Rooms large, well-aired, and every way adapted to the comfort both of Masters and Pupils.—The situation is dry and healthy, in a beautiful part of the country, about thirty miles distant from Edinburgh, and seven from Alloa, to which place there is easy access by different Steam-Boats.

Messrs. MACKARSIE, MARTIN, STEVEN, TENNANT, and WALKER- receive into their several Families Young Gentlemen as Boarders, who, besides Private Tuition at home, may have the advantage, on paying a moderate fee, of attending any or all of the Classes of this Insiitution.

TERMS OF BOARD, PER ANNUM.
*Including Private Tuition, Washing, &c.*

For young Gentlemen, under 12 years of age, 45 guineas.
.....above 12. & under 15 do. 50 do.
.....above 15 ditto,.....60 do.

## Highland Society.

The meeting on the 28th Instant will be held at the new race stand, Byculla at ½ psst 4 in the afternoon, when a full attendance is expected, as besides other important business, there will be a ballot for new members.

Gentlemen desirous of joining this Institution, are requested to intimate their wishes to any of the members, and they will be balloted for, at the first meeting held, after such intimation.

*Bombay, 22d May* 1822.

*For Freight*
TO CHINA
*FOR OPIUM ONLY,*
THE WELL KNOWN
AND FAST SAILING SHIP
## *Glorioso*
CAPTAIN JOHN PATERSON.

WILL sail immediately after the approaching Company's Sale, provided a sufficient quantity shall offer at that time.

For further particulars apply to the Owners *Messrs. Roger D' Faria & Co.*

*Bombay 15th May* 1822.

*Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons*
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
*On Monday next the 27th Instant,*
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
IN A GODOWN,
Opposite to the Shop of
*Manockjee Heerjee,*
## Watch maker,
BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATRIX
THE PROPERTY
*Belonging to the Estate of the Late*
*Mr. Rozario de Quadros,*
Consisting of

A LARGE quantity of Old Genuine Lisbon Wine in Pipes and Quarters also in Bottles.

London market Madeira in Pipes and Bottles.

Red Wine or Tinto. Bottled in Lisbon, in Dozens.

Buccella Wine in Pipes, Quarters and Bottles. Some Brandy, Beer, and Liquors in Bottles, and some Case Bottles of Agoardente.

Samples may be tasted at their Shop in Meadow Street.

The Sale will commence each day at 11 o'Clock.

*Bombay, 15th May* 1822.

## Advertisement.

FOR SALE
*At No. 9. Military Square,*

BEER in Casks from Abbott, perfectly sound Claret in Half Chests, from Paxton and Majoribanks, imported by the H. C. Ship Duke of York apply to Mr. Dallas Purser H C. Ship Duke of York or to *Jehangheer* and *Nowrojee Nasservanjee.*

*Bombay, 22d May* 1822.

## Lalla Faquira.
HAS FOR SALE.
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE.
*FOR READY MONEY,*
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
## *Hyson Tea.*

| | | Rupees |
|---|---|---|
| WHOLE Chest, . | per Chest | 100 |
| Half ditto , . . . . . | per ditto | 50 |
| Quarter ditto, . . . . | per ditto | 25 |
| Retail, . . . . . | per lb. | 1 |

SUPERIOR
## BLACK TEA,

| | |
|---|---|
| In Boxes of 28lbs. Net . | per Box 50 |
| Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. . . | ditto 25 |
| Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs. . . . . | per ½ Tub 11 |

ALSO
## WINES
AND
## *Liquors,*

| | |
|---|---|
| Hodgson's Pale Ale, . . | per doz. 10 |
| London Particular Madeira Wine,. . . . . | ditto 15 |
| London Market ditto, . . | ditto 13 |
| Jamaica Rum, . . , . | ditto 12 |
| Cognac Brandy . . . . . | ditto 18 |
| Hollands Gin . . . . . | ditto 15 |

*Bombay 6th February* 1822.

*IN THE HON'BLE THE COURT OF THE RECORDER OF BOMBAY.*
## Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by Virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* at the Suit of *Sonaboy Widow.*

AGAINST.

*Dinna Ragoonathjee.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Tuesday the 28th day of May instant at 3 o'clock in the afternoon will be put up to sale by Public Outcry on the Primises the Undermentioned Property of the above named Defendant.

*Lot 1st.*—A Large Dwelling House Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated without the Town Walls at Calbadavie street No. 4 and in the Neighbourhood of a House belonging to *Ramchunder Ballajee* Deceased.

2d.—A Dwelling House Covered with Tiles No. 155 situated in the Duncan Road and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to Dawloo Cambaty.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

A Garden situated at Sion Village Batty ground and in the neighhood of a Garden belonging to oba Canojee.

A Piece of Ground situated in the of Coombhar Tookdah.

y Sheriff's Office.
21st May, 1822.

G. F. HUGHES,
SHERIFF.

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શરીફ•શેલ*

ખબર•અડીઁથી•આપીઇને
મંગલવારને•દને•તારીક ૨૮ મી
મેઇ•ચાલતા•મઇનાની• કલાક•
૩ નાં•પાછલા•પોહોરે•જાહેર•કરી
ને•જે•જગા•ઉપર•મીલકત છે•તે•
તાંહાં•જ•વેચાશે•તે•મીલકત•દીના
રગાનાથજી નીછે•તે•શરીફે•ટાયમા
રીને•કબજ•કીધેલીછે• શ્રી• હદરા
બલ•રીકાડરકોરતની•ડીકરીથી•
શેાનાબાઇ•વીધવાની•પ્રીરીઆદી
આબદ*

૧ લાટ•પેલો ઘર ૧ મોટુ• ન
લીમાનુ•ચાલેલું•કોટબાર•કાલ
બાદેવીને•રશતે•તેનાં•પડોશમાં
ઘર ૧ રામચદરબાલાજીનુછે•તે
પર•નબર ૪ નોછે*

૨ લાટ•બીજો•ઘર ૧ નલીમા
નુ•ચાલેલુ•કોટબાર•ડકનરોડ
પર•તેપર•નબર ૧૫૫ નોંછે
તેનાપડોશમાં•ઘર• ૧ દાવલુ•
કામાતીનુછે*

૩ લાટ•ત્રીજો•બાગા• ૧ શીમ
મધે•તેનીશાતે•ખેતર•તેના• ૫
ડોશમાં•બાગ ૧ વીઠોબા• કા
નોજીનોછે*

૪ લાટ•ચોથો•જગા•ખાલી• ફક્ત
મારકુકડામા•વાડીમધે*

તા૦ ૨૧ મી•મેઇ•શને ૧૮૨૨

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# Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
*On Saturday next, the 26th Instant,*
AT THEIR ROOMS,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
A QUANTITY OF
BENGAL CANVAS.

*Bombay, May 22d* 1822.

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# Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
## Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

*Bombay* 10*th April* 1822.

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## GENERAL ORDERS.

*Head Quarters : Bombay Sunday* 12*th May* 1822.
BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

No. 1. The Head Quarters Division of His Majesty's Fourth Dragoons having arrived this day in the Hon'ble Company's Ship Dunira—it is not intended that they shall be disembarked here, but be transhipped immediately into Country Vessels and pushed on without delay to Tankaira Bunder, whence they will march to Kaira.

The Quarter Master and Commissary General's arranging with the Military authorities in Guzerat for every facility that can be afforded them.

2. Government having been pleased to direct tha every species of necessary refreshment after their Voyage from England shall be issued to the Regt gratis while they remain on Ship Board—Colonel Dalbiac will be pleased to restrict at this trying Season the landing of any of the Regt. to a very limited number and that only in the afternoon and on the business of the Regt. only.

*Head Quarters Bombay, Tuesday* 14*th May* 1822.
BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

No. 1. Surgeon Hill Morgan M D. having returned from furlough to England, is posted to the Bombay European Regiment and will this day relieve Surgeon Wallace now in temporary Medical charge.

2. Lieut. C. W. Watkins of the Bombay European Regt. having reported his return from furlough to England will rejoin his Corps.

*Head Qnarters Bombay, Wednesday* 15*th May* 1822.
BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle* 14*th May*, 1822.

Major A. Gibson of the 5th Regt. N. I. and Assistant Surgeon W. A. Hughes of the 1st Bat. 5th Regt. Madras N. I. are allowed a furlough to Europe on sick Certificate, for the period of three years from the date of embarkation.

*By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*
(Signed) J. HENDERSON
Sec. to Govt.

*Head Quarters : Bombay, Friday* 17*th May* 1822.
BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle* 15*th May* 1822.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Hon'ble Company's Ship Dunira on the 12th instant, and produced Certificates of their appointment as Cadets on the Establishment, are admitted as such and promoted to Ensign; their date of rank to be settled hereafter.

| *Infantry.* | *Infantry.* |
|---|---|
| Messrs. Frederick Durak | Messrs. Henty Storkley |
| " Edmund Brett | " William Adam Wall |
| " Edmund Neville | "Henry Worrall Pickford |
| "Robt. Francis Bourchier | " William Campbell |
| " James Hay | |

Lieutenant Colonel Cunningham, Commanding the district of Candeish, is allowed to proceed to the Presidency, with leave of absence from his station for a period of seven Weeks.

*By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council*
(Signed) J. HENDERSON, Sec. to Gov.

By the Commander in Chief

5. The following removals are ordered in the 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Thomas Say from the 1st to the 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant R. Meldrum from the 2d to the 1st Battalion.-Those Officers will join the Battalions to which they are now Posted without delay.

6. The General Order of the 12th instant for the guidance of the Division of H. Ms- 4th Dragoons in the Dunira apply equally to the Division arrived this day on board the Duke of York; and Major Onslow will please to have his Men in readiness to Sail againt on the afternoon of Monday the 20th.

2. The sick will be landed on the afternoon of Sunday and admitted into the Hospital of the King's Depöt at Colabah—the Brigade Major of H. Ms. Troops to regulate the further details.

*Head Quarters ; Bombay Saturday* 18*th May*, 1822
By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. The Unfits of the 2d or Marine Batt. 12th Regt. N. I. to appear before the Medical Board on Monday and before the Military Board on Wednesday next for Inspection.

2. The undermentioned Officers Promoted to Ensigns in the General Orders of yesterday, are attached to do duty with Corps as follows.

Ensign F. Durack—Ist Batt. 3d Regt. N. I.
" E. Brett—Ist Batt. 3d do.
" E. Neville—Ist Batt. Ist or Gr. Regt. NI.
" R. F. Bourchier—Ist. Batt.3d Regt. N. I.
" J. Hay—2d Batt. 4th do.
" H. Stockley—Ist. Batt. 3d do.
" W. A. Wall—1st Batt. 7th. Regt. N. I.
" H. W. Blackford—1st Batt. 1st. or Gr Reg. N.I.
" W. Campbell—1st Batt 3d. Regt. N. I.

The above Officers will join their respective Battalions, and the Quarter Master General's Department will provide a passage for such as may require one.

Wm, MEALL.
*Acting Assist. Adjut. Genl. of the Army.*

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## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 16, Lieut. J. E. S. Morris 2d | 2d Regiment from S roor.

Do. G. Yeadell, Artillery, from Poonah.

20, Asst. Surgeon Nimmo 2d | 12th Regt. from Kishme.

Do Captain A. Campbell, C. S S. D. G. from Bronch.

DEPARTURES May 15,—Lieut. Powell, L, A to Rajkote.

17 Major Evan Davies, 7th Regt, to Maminabad,
Capt. Gordon 2d Regt, Light Cavalry to Deesa.
20 Major Bromley 2d | 5th Regt, to Sattarah,

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10th May 1822.

To
*The Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

DEAR SIR,

I trust you will be so obliging as afford your Friends and the Public a

knowledge of the motives and feelings, which led to the establishment of the *Highland Society of London*, of which that lately formed at Bombay is a *Branch*. This account is copied from a Pamphlet, written under the direction of the Parent Institution, and I am,

Your's

A SUBSCRIBER.

## AN ACCOUNT OF THE *Highland Society of London*,

SCOTLAND, considering it's limited population and extent,* has made a distinguished figure in History—No country, in modern terms, has produced Characters more remarkable for learning, valour, or ability, or for knowledge in the most important arts both of peace and of war; and though the Natives of that formerly independent, and hitherto unconquered kingdom, have every reason to be proud of the name of *Britons*, which they have acquired since the Union in 1707, yet, still, they ought not to relinquish on that account, all remembrance of the Martial Achievements, the Characteristic Dress, or the Language, the Music, or the Customs of their Ancestors.—If in all these respects they were to be completely assimilated to the English, Scotland would become in a manner blended with England; whilst it's inhabitants, at the same time could claim no peculiar merit, from old English valour, virtue, literature, or fame; whereas, if they consider themselves not only as Britons, *but as Scotchmen* there are many circumstances, connected with the more remote, and even the modern periods of their history, *which they can recollect with enthusiasm*: as the Songs of their Ancient Bards;—the Tales of their former times, when Fingal conquered and Ossian sung his praises;—their determined resistance to the Roman arms,—their reiterated victories over the Danes who were formerly the terror of the North;—the renowned achievements of a WALLACE, a DOUGLAS, and a BRUCE, and other heroes, in their contests with the English, the most warlike nation than existing;—their valour in the service of France, of Holland. and of other Powers:—the share they had in the immortal victories of the great Gustavus:—the manner in which they have distinguished themselves in more recent times, as at Fontenoy, at Quebec, on the banks of the Ganges, and of the Nile, and on so many other important occasions; their contributing in so material a degree to the revival of Learning in Europe;—their having been the means of establishing some of the most famous Universities on the continent;—the many celebrated Authors † and Artists which Scotland has successively produced; in short, in the words of a distinguished modern poet, the Scots may be accounted

"——— ———a manly race,
" Of unsubmitting spirit, wise, and brave,
"——— ——the rage of unequal bounds
" Impatient, and by tempting glory borne
" O'er every land,—for every land, their life
" Has flow'd profuse, their piercing genius plann'd,
" And swell'd the pomp of peace, their faithful toil."‡

Or if less partial authority be required, than the testimony of a Scottish Poet, let us recollect, that the celebrated Earl of Chatham, on the 14th of January 1766, expressed himself in the British senate, when the Military services of the Scots were under discussion, in the following terms: "I sought for Merit wherever it was to be found. *It is my boast*, that "I was the first Minister who looked for it. "and found it in the Mountains of the North. "I called it forth, and drew into your service "an hardy and intrepid race of men! men "who, when left by your jealousy, became a "prey to the artifices of your enemies, and "had gone nigh to have overturned the State "in the war before the last. These men, in "the last war, were brought to combat on "your side; *they served with fidelity, as they "fought with valour, and conquered for you "in every part of the world.*"

Perhaps the best mode by which the Scots may bee nabled to keep up that National Spirit, which was formerly so conspicuous, that "*fier comme un Ecossois*, § became proverbial on the Continent, is occasionally to meet in that Garb, so celebrated as having been the dress of their Celtic Ancestors, and on such occasions at least, to speak the emphatic Language, to listen to the delightful Music to recite the Ancient Poetry, and to observe the peculiar customs of their country. With that view, the formation of the Highland Society of London, as being calculated to preserve that National Spirit, cannot be too much commended. It is with pleasure, therefore, that we shall now proceed to give a general account of that Institution from it's establishment, to the present time; as we trust it will appear; from a short statement of it's proceedings, that various objects, tending to promote the credit and advantage of the Highlands, and which were originally in the contemplation of that Society, have been successfully attended to.

### FORMATION OF THE SOCIETY.

The Highland Society of London was established on the 28th day of May 1778. It originally consisted of twenty-five Gentlemen, Natives of the Highlands of Scotland, who met at the Spring-Garden Coffeehouse, "in order to form a Society that might prove beneficial to that part of the kingdom." Lieut. General SIMON FRASER, of LOVAT, was chosen President, and JOHN MACKENZIE, Esq of the Temple, Secretary, to whose zeal for it's success, the Society seems to have been peculiarly indebted.‖ A committee was appointed prepare the Regulations for the Government the Society and to report the same to the ne Meeting, fixed for the ensuing 4th of Ju The names of the Constituent Members will found in the Appendix, No. 1. The compa assembled on that day, were formed into Society, "open to the reception of others, ac "cording to such Regulations as shall he "after be established."

The formation of a Highland Society in London, was highly approved of by the Natives of the Highlands resident in that metropolis. They were convinced that it would promote, not only the advantage of the Highlands, but "*good fellowship, and social union.*" Among such of it's Natives as inhabited the more Southern part of the Island Accordingly, at the Meeting on the 4th of June, the number of Members elected or proposed to be admitted, was considerably increased, a List of whom will be found in the Appendix, No. II. and they were declared to be "*the original Members of the Club.*"

The numerous additions successfully made to these Original Members, will be found in the same Number of the Appendix, and thence it will appear, that not only Natives of the Highlands, but that several respectable characters from other parts of Scotland, from England, and even foreign countries, took a pride and pleasure in belonging to the Society. In fact, it is attended with considerable difficulty to define with any degree of accuracy, the boundaries of what is, strictly speaking to be called "*The Highlands of Scotland*" and the principal Families in the northern parts of the kingdom, are now so intermingled together, that under the general term of "*Descendants of Highlanders*" there are few Natives of Scotland who are not elegible to become Members of the Society. The true qualification, therefore, to be required is not so much the distinction of "*Highland Birth*" (though that is certainly desirable, and must always give a preference to the Candidate who enjoys that advantage) but the possession of a "*Highland Spirit*" ¶ which is necessarily accompanied by all those manly virtues, those generous traits, and those noble qualities, which distinguish the Hero in war, and the Citizen in peace.

### OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

From a careful perusal of the Proceedings of the Society, since it's establishment in 1778, to the present time, (March 1813), it appears, that every exertion has been made, which it's limited funds would admit of, to do credit to the Highland Character, and to promote the Interests of the Highlands; and in particular that the following objects have attracted it's attention:—1. The restoration of the Highland

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* Scotland including it's islands, but exclusive of it's lakes, contains only 29,600 square miles. It's population, at the Union, was only about a million: it is now 1,800,000, souls.

† The famous Scaliger, alluding to Buchanan, addressed to his country:

"Tuor and to perii fuerat Romani Scotia finea
" Imani eloquii Scotia finis erat."
" Rom

‡ Thomson's Seasons Autumn, line 303.

§ The following anecdote may be cited, as a proof of the justness of that proverb. The Chief of the Macdonalds, happening to be in Ireland, was invited to an entertainment given by the Lord-Lieutenant He chanced to be among the last that came in, and set himself at the foot of the table near the door. The Lord-Lieutenant asked him to come and sit beside him; and Macdonald, who had no English, inquired "what the Earle said!" He bids you move towards the head of the table, was the answer. "Tell the Earle" (replied the Chief indignant that the dinner, had not been kept back till his arrival), "that wherever Macdonald sits *that* is the head of the table" The lofty ideas entertained of these Chiefs in their own Country, is imphatically expressed, in the short epitaph discovered lately on one of their tombs in Scolumkill. "MacDonell fato hic;" as much as to say that Fate alone could place Macdonald there See the Account of Campbelton in Argyllshire, by the Rev. Dr John Smith, in the Statistical Account of Scotland Vol. 10. p. 533.

‖ At the Anniversary Meeting on the 20th January 1792, a Gold Badge or Medal, was presented to Mr. Mackenzie, "as a respectable testimony of the Society's approbation of the able and judicious manner, in which he had gratuitously discharged the duties of Secretary, and of the unwearied attention, which he had paid to the interests of the Society, from its commencement in 1778, to that time."

¶ Though a reward of 30,000£ was offered to the person who should deliver up the Chevalier, after the battle of Culloden in 1746, and though it was the power of many natives of the Highlands, even of the poorest description, to obtain that reward, yet not one would betray the trust reposed in him or disgrace himself, his clan, or his country, by such an act;—a true specimen of what may be justly denominated "*Highland Spirit.*"

Dress;—2. The preservation of the Ancient Music of the Highlands;—3. The promoting the cultivation of the Celtic Language;—4 The rescuing from oblivion the valuable remains of Celtic Literature;—5 The establishment of useful public institutions, as Gaelic Schools, the caledonian Asylum, and Gaelic Chapel in London;—6. The Society incorporated for extending the British Fisheries &c —7. The relief of distressed Highlanders, more especially when at a distance from their native homes,—8. The keeping up the Martial Spirit and rewarding the gallant achievements of Highland Corps,—and, 9. The promoting the Agricultural Improvement. and the General Welfare, of the Northern Parts of the Kingdom."

*(To be continued.)*

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*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,

By inserting "Christmas Gambols" in your next and obtaining answers to them through the medium of your Paper you will much oblige,

A CONSTANT READER.

*Bombay, 20th May 1822.*

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## CHRISTMAS GAMBOLS.

"Trifles light as air."

Answers to the following are requested from our juvenile readers:

1. Why is love like a potatoe?
2. What liquid in the English language can best express nine Aldermen without their wigs, an Oyster in love, a disappointed Lobster, Bergami's whiskers, Mr. Brougham's wig, and the Cham of Tartary's great toe?
3. What word is that which by taking away a letter makes you sick?
4. Why is a Spectator like a bee-hive?
5. In what month do ladies talk the least scandal?
6. What is the difference between a schoolmaster and his scholars?
7. Why should a stupid man be run through the body.
8. Why is a slaughtered ox like an ell of cloth?
9. Why is a fixed star like pen, ink, and paper?
10. Why is a handsome woman like bread?

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## BOMBAY CURRENT VALUE, OF *GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.*

WEDNESDAY, 22D MAY 1822.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Last Remittable Notes. | 128½ By Rs. per 100 | Sicca |
| Earlier Ditto, - - | 126 - - - - - | do. |
| New loan Acknowledgments | - - - - - | do. |

## *COURSE OF EXCHANGE.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 Months sight on London, per Rupee. | 1—10 | |
| 30 Days — on Calcutta — | 108—100 Sicca | Rs. |
| 30 Days — on Madras — | 103½—100 Madras | do. |
| 8 Days — on Surat — | 100¾—100 Surat | do. |
| 8 Days — on Poonah — | 96½—100 Poonah | do. |
| 8 Days —————— | 117—100 Ahmed. | Antnee |
| Days —————— | 96—100 Ahmed. | Rokra |
| 8 Days — Broders — | 93—100 Kaira. | do. |
| Price of Dollars — | —225 Per 100. | |

# THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 22D MAY 1822.

By the Georgiana from Muscat we learn that Mr. Willock our chargé des affaires at Tehran had demanded his passports, and on their being refused had declared that he considered himself as no longer vested with a diplomatic character. It seems that the King of Persia had drawn on Mr. Willock for a portion of the subsidy still due, which Mr. Willock had orders not to pay without instructions from India. On the refusal being intimated to the King, he threatened to decapitate Mr. Wiliock if the Bill was not honored in five days. This message however was subsequently disavowed by the King, who declared that he had only threatened that if not paid in five days he would decapitate the messenger. Mr. Willock proposed leaving the Persian Court on the 5th Instant, if not forcibly detained.

By the Teignmouth we have had the satisfaction to learn that Sir John Malcolm and suite had arrived in safety at Kossier. Sir John had been slightly indisposed but had recovered before he made land.

We do not hear by these arrivals of the immense armaments which were lately announced as assembling at Bunder Abbas; we believe these reports do not rest on a good foundation.

Accounts have been received from the Company's Agent at the Cape, stating that he had advanced money to several of the passengers of the Blenden Hall, connected with Bombay who had arrived at the Cape, and that the vessel in question had been wrecked on a small Island called Inaccessible Island near Tristan da Cunha. No further particulars were mentioned that we can understand; the Agent's communication was we hear merely of an official nature, and as such confined to the intimation of the advance of money. and to the mention of the individuals names to whom the advances were made; but though of this nature, his silence on the subject may be construed favorably as to the fate of the whole of the Crew and Passengers. It is with the greatest satisfaction that we promulgate this information.

Since writing the foregoing we have heard that only two seamen were lost.

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## MONDAY 20TH.

This day the Court met pursuant to prevlous arrangement and proceeded on the trial of *W. B. Hockly Esq. for extortion at the suit of the King.*

Mr. Irwine, *opened the Charge and* was followed by the Advocate General, who in a luminous address to the Jury explained the case and the nature of the evidence in support of it at the conclusion of his speech the Court adjourned till Yesterday.

The following Gentlemen compose the Special Jury.

J. BAX ESQ. FOREMAN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Law, | John Best, |
| William Jardine, | James Fawcett, |
| Benj. Noton, | H. P. Hadow, |
| David Seton, | William Peele, |
| John Robt Stewart, | aad |
| Mansfield Forbes, | Archd. Inglis, Esqrs. |

## TUESDAY 21ST,

This day the Court proceeded to examine evidence on the part of the prosecution.

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## NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—May 15, Grab Hamody, Nacqudah Hamudohoy Meya, from Achien, 15th Feb.

Do, Brig Pigeon, Thos. Skene, from Bassadore 2d May.

16, Armed Pattamar Darrea Dowlett, Syrang Shaik Husson, from Southern Koncan.

17, The H, C, Ship Duke of York, A, H, Campbell, from London 5th Jan.

Do, Portuguese Ship Finise, M, F, Marques from Demaum, 12th May.

The H, C, Cruizer Mercury, Lieut, J. Stout, from Manglore, 8th May,

20, The H, C, Cruizer Teignmouth, Lieut, H Hardy. from Mocha,

Do, Ship Georgiana, R, Babcock, from Muscat.

21, His Majesty's Sloop Sophie, George French Esq, Captain from Mocha,

PASSENGERS.

*By the Duke of York.*

Mrs. Ewart,—Mrs. Onslow,—Mrs. Burrowes,—Mrs. Bird,—Miss Eleanor Green,—Misses Eliza and Caroline Bruce,—Miss Anne Jones,—Miss Maria Jarmy.

Major William Onslow; Captains Mr. Kirby, John Scott, Wm. Havelock, and Thomas Jarmy, Lieutenants R. Burrowes. John Methold, John Hart Daniel Carrol, Wm. Murray, Eggar Gibson, R. R. Gillespie, and Robert Robinson; Cornets Wm. Bulkley, and Charles Agnew; Veterinary Surgeon Thomas Bird; Assistant Surgeon T. G. Waldron. *H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons.*

Messrs. John Hector Jones, Arthur Steele, and James Seton, *Writers.*—Messers. Charles Hunter, John Thomson Foster, Charles B. Morton, Robert John McNab, Thomas Tapp and Henry B. Campbell, *Cadets* —Messrs W. illiam Bowater and George Boscawen, *Volunteers Marine.*—An infant boy, son of Capt. Jarmy, born 6th April 1822. Mrs. Jarmy, the Lady of Capt Jarmy died on board, we regret to state, on the 10th April.

*Per Georgiana,*—Mrs, Babcock,—Asst, Surg, Nimmo 2d | 12th Regt,—Lieut, Haughton. H, C, M,—Lieut, Spencer H, C, M,

DEPARTURES,—May 16, Armed Ketch Chacer, Syrang Mussa Peerbhoy to Taukara Bunder,

Do, do, Vigelent, Syrang Doss Mahomed to do do.

Do, Armed Pattamar, Bhowaney, Syrang Shack Dawood; to do do

17, Ship George Home, (Free Trader), J. A. Telfer, to London.

13, Portuguese Ketch Boa Fortune, Josse Maria Fernandes to Pedier Coast,

*PASSENGERS*

*By George Home,—Mr, Hughes,—Mrs Quaille,—Capt, Manktone,—Mr, Rogers.—Mr, Stewart,—Miss Davies,—Sarah Sockett,—Major Gibson.*

## SHIPS LOADING.

*English.*—Ship Hadlow, for London.
Salemany for China.
H, C. Berwickshire, for do.
Lowjee Family, for do.
Royal Charlotte, for do.
Ann, for do.
Shaw Byramgore, for do.
Bombay Castle, for do.
Good Success, for do.
Bannerman, for do.
Rahemany, for Bussorah.
Caroline, for do.
Fazelcarim, for Penang.
Grab Bombay Merchant, for do.
Brig Ahmoody, for do.
Ketch Byramgore, for do.

*Portuguese*,—Ship Novo Santo Antonio, for Macao.

# CALCUTTA.

### *Arrivals at Kedgeree.*

APRIL.—22, Ship Dunvegan Castle, D. Campbell, from Madras 5th April and Ekapelly 12th ditto.

24, Ship Lord Hungerford, M. O' Brien, from London 12th August, Port Jackson 1st February and Madras 30th March.

Do. Ship Heroine, F. Hamilton, from Pulo Penang 26th March.

Do. Ship Ferguson, J. Richards, from ditto.

Do. Brig Stonham, G. Griffith, from Madras 13th April.

25. Ship Ceres, H. B. Pridham, from Covelong 14th April, Madras, Massulipatam and Vizagapatam 20th April.

Do. Ship Janet Hutton, Thos. Howard, from Sincapore 23d March and Malacca 1st April.

28, Ship Zenobia, John Lihou, from South America 18th January and Malacca 24th March.

### OFF CALCUTTA.

21. The Windsor Castle,—24. The Ceres, Adamant, Heroine and brig Stonham,—25. The Fergusson,—27, The Nerbudda. and Janet Hutton, at Cooley Bazar.

### DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

21, Ship Thetis, C. F. Davis, for Bombay.

Do. Ship Harriet, Thomas Mitchell, for the Persian Gulph.

22, Ship John Barry, R. Robson, to complete her Cargo for London via Cape.

26. Ship Charles Mills, G. Wise, for the Isle of France.

### EXPECTED TO SAIL.

*In 2 or 3 days.*

Ship Earl Kellie, Captain Edwards, for Bencoolen.

Brig Lady Farquhar, Captain A. Amorose, for the Isle of France.

### PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

23, H. C. Surveying Ship Meriton.—26. Gangs, Lady Nugent, Penelope, (F.) and Esperanca, (P.)

### REMARKS.

The Zenobia passed the straits of Malacca in Company with the French Frigate Cleopatra of 46 Guns, Le Chevalier de Couron de Ville Chelio, Commander, proceeding from China.

### ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

*Per Lord Hungerford, from New South Wales and Madras.*—Mrs. O'Brien; Mrs. Holdsworth and two children; Miss O'Brien, Mrs. Dillon and two children; Lieut. Holdsworth, H. M. 82th Regt. Comdg., a Detachment of H. M. 59th Regt.; Mr. John Rodwell, Surgeon, R. N. and Captain P. Dillon, of the late Ship Phatty Salam.

*Per Heroine from Penang.*—Mrs. Magniac and Child; L. Magniac, Esq. civil service; Major Hampton, and Lieut. Hugh Macfarlane, of the 20th Regt. N, I, Charles Palmer, Esq. and Wm. Boyd, Esq.

*Per Fergusson from Penang*:—Mrs. Macalister and child; Mrs, Franklin; J, Macalister, Esq, Member of Council, proceeding to Madras; Capt. J, Franklin, 1st L. C.; Capt. J, C, Crooke, Commanding the Troops; Mr, J, Macalister, country service, two Companies of the 20th Regt. N, I.

### PROGRESS OF VESSELS,

*At the following Stations on the 27th instant.*

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—St, Thiago Maior, (P.) Lady Flora, Lord Hungerford, Valletta, Marchioness of Hastings, inward-bound, and John Barry, outward bound.

Passed down,—Harriet.

KEDGEREE.

Remains,—Zenobia, inward-bound, and Hashmy. outward bound.

Passed down,—Thetis.

## General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

### BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

On the Esplanade, on Friday the 17th Inst the Lady of Capt. William Black, of a Son

On the 17th Inst. the Wife of Mr Sub-Conductor S. Rogers of the Commissariat Departmen of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Allahabad, on the 8th of April, of a rapid Consumption Lawrence Kennaway Esq. C. S. and third son of Sir John Kennaway Bart, of Escot Lodge, near Exeter Devon, aged 21 years.

On the 23d. Feb. on board the Partridge off Aleppie, Captain W. Buchanan, of the 4th Bengal Cavalry.

### CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, the 13th March, at Prince of Wales Island, by the Reverend R. S. Hutchings, Ensign Stuart Corbett, of the 20th Bengal Regiment, eldest son of the Reverend Dr. Corbett of Worsley, Yorkshire, to Charlotte, third daughter of Thomas Britton, Esq. of Forrest Hill in the County of Kent.

On Monday, the 22d April, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Mr. John King, to Miss Mary Aberdeen.

At Noacolly, on the 18th April, by the Reverend A. W. Tayler, John Drew, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Miss Sophia Parker.

BIRTH.

At Dacca, on the 17th March, the lady of the Reverend A. W. Tayler, of a daughter.

At Penang, on the 19th March, the lady of the Reverend T. Beighton, of a son.

At Agra, on the 14th April, the lady of Lieutenant H, F, Wood, of a son.

At the Presidency, on Monday, the 22d April the lady of W, H, Oakes, Esq, of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a son.

At her house, Cossitollah Street, Calcutta, on the 23d April, lady of Thomas Hawkins, Esq, was safely delivered of a daughter.

On the 23d April, the lady of G, P, Bagram, Esq, of a daughter,

On Friday, the 26th April, Mrs. J, Valente, of a daughter,

At his house in Royd Street, yesterday, the 28th April, Mrs, M, Cockburn, of a son.

At the Mauritius, on the 29th October last, the lady of Major J. P. Robertson, His Majesty's 82d Regiment, of a son and heir.

DEATH.

At Dindigul, on the 22d March, at the house of Adjutant Payne, of the 4th Native Veteran Battalion, William Alexander Fowler, aged 8 years and 6 months.

On the 14th April, at Nuseerabad, Zillah Mymunsing, William Morley, the son of W, H, Bell, Esq, aged 2 years, 3 months and 5 days.

At Chinsurah, on the 18th April, Captain John Gordon, of the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 19th April, Lieut.—Smith, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, Madras Establishment.

On the 24th April, Mrs, Isabella D'Mattos, aged 60 years,

On the 25th April, Mr, Robert Rose, Tide-waiter at the Custom house, aged 53 years,

On the 25th April, John Driver, Esq. (of Baboo Cally) aged 47 years and 8 months.

On the 26th April, Mr J. O. Porter, late of the Country Service, aged 28 years.

### MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

At Bangalore, on the 1st of May, by the Rev, Mr Mackin, Captain J, J, Meredith, 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, Janet Amelia only daughter of Major Wheatsone, H, M, 53d Regiment,

DEATHS.

At Fort St. George, on the 2 instant, Mrs. Eliza Ann Coultman, wife of Major W W. Coultman, of H. M. 53d Regiment, aged 42 years, leaving a disconsolate Husband and six Children to lament their irreparable loss.—For upwards of twenty-two years, her conduct as a Wife, Mother, and Friend, was truly exemplary, and a firm reliance in the mercies of a Blessed Redeemer enabled her after a residence of near seventeen years in India, to bear with Christian fortitude and pious resignation to the will of God, a painful sickness of eleven months, dying as she had lived, beloved by her relatives and friends, and respected by all who had the pleasure of knowing her.

At the Hyderabad Residency, on Wednesday, the 24th Instant, after a lingering illness of five months, which she bore with becoming resignation and christian fortitude, Mrs, Edward Louis, late Miss Ogilay, aged 26 years, leaving behind her a disconsolate husband, two infant children and a large circle of friends to be wail her loss.

## EUROPE.

DEATH.

On Saturday last, died suddenly, of apoplexy, at his house, in James-street, Buckingham-gate, Rear-Admiral Burney, F. R. S. in his seventy-second year, eldest son of the learned and elegant Historian of Music, and brother to two very distinguished persons of the present age, Madame D'Arblay, the justly-celebrated novelist, and the late Dr. Charles Burney, a member of that triumvirate of profound scholars which has adorned our own immediate times. Admiral Burney entered into the Royal Navy at a very early period of his life; and, first as midshipman, afterwards as lieutenant, accompanied Captain Cook in the two last of those enterprising, perilous, and important voyages, which have reflected so much honour on the late reign, and proved so beneficial to the general interests of mankind. He was one of the most scientific and best geographers that this country has produceed, of which his laborious, accurate, and voluminous History of Voyages of Discovery, his account of the Eastern Navigations of the Russians, and other works, bear the amplest testimony. As an officer, he was particularly remarkable for his great and enlightened humanity to those under his command; at a period, too, when severity in discipline was generally considered a proof of zeal, of spirit, and when the wiser and more generous opinions and practice of the present day were considered as heterodox and pernicious. This humanity was characteristic of him, and, united to the most inflexible integrity and love of truth, attended him through all the offices of life: and he will be long remembered by an extensive circle of friends, who loved him, for his disinterestedness and honesty—for the simplicity and kindness of his manners, and the cheerfulness of his disposition—for his good nature, and genuine humour in conversation, and for his true, though antiquated, hospitality. That these virtues and qualities, uniformly exercised during a life of no very short duration, were early manifested, and that they were recognised by one of the keenest and most penetrating observers of human nature—one of the wisest of wise men—may justly be inferred from the following passage in a letter written by Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, upon Captain Burney's promotion and appointment to the command of the Bristol, 50 gun ship, in 1781: "I am willing, however, to hear, that there is happiness in the world, and delight to think on the pleasure diffused among the Burneys. I question if any ship upon the ocean goes out attended with more good wishes than that which carries the fate of Burney. I love all of that breed, whom I can be said to know, and one or two whom I hardly know I love upon credit, and love them because they love each other."

# Calcutta.

### CURRENT VALUE *of* GOVT. SECURITIES.

| Buy. | | | Sell. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | 0 | New Loans of 1821..... | 11 | 8 |
| 19 | 4 | Ditto *Remittable*..... | 19 | 0 |

BANK OF BENGAL RATES,

Discount on Private Bills..... 7 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange 6
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 6

BANK SHARES—Premium 32 *a* 33 per Cent.

### COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| Buy | | | Calcutta. | Sell. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *s* | *d* | *s* | *d* | | *s* | *d* |
| 2 | 0 | *a* 2 | 1 | On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee..... | 2 | 1 *a* 2 1 |
| | | | | Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees..... | | 92 |

Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

PRICE OF BULLION.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spanish Dollars Sa. Rs. | 206 | 0 *a* | 206 | 8 | per. 100 |
| Dubl[illegible] | 31 | 0 *a* | 31 | 8 | each |
| Joes, or Pezas, | 17 | 4 *a* | 17 | 5 | " |
| Dutch Ducats, | 4 | 4 *a* | 4 | 12 | " |
| Louis D'ors, | 8 | 4 *a* | 8 | 8 | " |
| Silver 5 Franc pieces, | 191 | 4 *a* | 191 | 8 | per 100 |
| Star Pagodas, | 3 | 6½ *a* | 3 | 7 | 6 each. |
| Sovereigns, | 10 | 8 *a* | 10 | 12 | |
| Bank of England Notes, | 10 | 8 *a* | 11 | 0 | |

Yesterday's Kedgeree Report announced the arrival of the Ship *Zenobia* Capt. Lihon, from South America the 18th January, and Malaca the 24 March. The *Zenobia* passed the straits of Malacca in company with the French Frigate *Cleopatra* of 40 guns, proceeding from China.

At a public meeting in Hobart's Town, Van Dieman's Land, on the 27th of December it was voted that a subscription should be entered into for the purpose of presenting His Honor Lieutenant Governor Sorrel with a piece or service of plate, as a token of the admiration of the inhabitants; of his able, upright, liberal, and patriotic administration of the government of the Island.

By a letter shewn to us by a mercantile friend in town, dated Bombay, 9th April, 1822, we regret to understand, that there has been a dreadful casualty at Surat, in consequence of an extensive fire, which destroyed no less than four thousand houses and property to the extent of *fourty Lacs*, which loss has chiefly fallen upon the poor manufactures.

About three o,clock, A. M. Tuesday, a fire br[illegible]ke out in one of the huts behind the Free School street. Luckily there was no wind at the time, or else every hut in the vicinity would have been burnt to ashes. We hastened to the spot in company with another gentleman, and found a croud of natives, most of whom where standing by which folded arms doing nothing, while the owners of the adjoining huts were removing the chests out of the way instead of endavouring to cut off the comunication of the devouring element. At length after considerable exertion, the fire was got under, after having burnt one cottage to the ground. There were no engines nor police men on the spot—at least we observed neither.

*Supt. to the India Gaz. April 29.*

The Kedgeree Report of yesterday, announced the arrival of the *Brig Clarion*, George Abbott, from Boston, the 10th December.

The *Asiatic Journal* may be said to be fairly entitled to the proud distinction of being the dullest periodical publication in all England. This, however, could hardly form a subject of legitimate reproach to the conductors of that work who write to eat—for dulness can no more be helped than the King's Evil; and it is in a worse predicament than the latter ailment, since no r[illegible] touch can cure it. Abstract dulness, therefore, might be overlooked, or, at the utmost, gently touched upon. Nay, the slavish spirit that marks that yawn-causing Magazine, might also have been overlooked. But its malignity against individuals cannot so easily be slurred over.

In the number of the *Asiatic Journal* for November, there is what is professed to be a Review of Capt. Vetch's 'Sultry Hours, &c. Of all literary judges in the world, an oriental writer would naturally expect the greatest share of indulgence from the conductor of a work having particular reference to Asia; but what shall be said for the Critic who, professing to be an Asiatic one, instead of giving a smile of encouragement to the efforts of genius called forth by Indian life and association, does all in his paltry power to destroy their effect, and to bring to contempt their author?

It is true, that when a man once appears before the public in print, he must reconcile himself to the chance of hearing disagreeable things. Hitherto there was a kind of undefined indulgence allowed in England towards Indian publications—for the generous critics recollected the many disadvantages under which an Indian writer labours. That claim granted for cogent reasons, has at length been disallowed in no very gentle way—and that by one, who would palm himself up on us as a special cherisher of Indian genius and acquirement.

It is evident that he is one of those small wits, who would not stop at hurting modest merit in pursuit of his jest—

> Mœnius, ut rebus maternis atque paternis
> Fortiter absumptis urbanus cœpit haberi;
> Scurra vagus, &c.

Before a man can be justly allowed the title of Asiatic Journalist and Censor in England, he ought at least to be well bred. In this country, those who write, do so under extremely peculiar circumstances. Perhaps indeed of all men, the Poet feels these circumstances less. He certainly does not stand in awe of a power which a writer upon other subjects does. But still, he stands in awe; for we are here marked men—our every action is known, if not recorded. In England, ridicule cannot touch a man as it must do here. There, the person ridiculed may mingle in the croud or withdraw himself into retirement. Here, there is no croud to mix in, no shade of retirement. We are in a way like passengers in a ship—what is done in one cabin is known in another, and the laugh echoes gratingly upon the ear of the individual jeered at, from stem to stern.

If in India public writers pass their jests upon each other; there is a fair arena: and a joke, however ill-natured it be, has hardly time to produce any unpleasant effect, before it is neutralised by an opposing reply. It is different with any thing written in England—for be it childish or otherwise, there is an authority attached to things emanating from home, which can hardly be weakened by the efforts of those who suffer from them at a vast distance.

The Review alluded to, exclusive of attempts at clumsy sneers, rests its main strength upon despicable verbal criticism, which evinces how keenly the good-natured critic was on the look-out for faults! He concludes by recommending "this young gentleman, when a scribbling fit "comes upon him again, to divert his mind. if "possible, by fondling his baby, or sit down "quietly, and take a moderate cup of tea with "its nurse"!!! How dignified, how *gentlemanly*, and how manly, we may add! Manly indeed, must that writer be, who from his snug garret in Leadenhall Street can, under an anonymous mask, insult a distant Exile. Yes, it is vastly safe, and vastly humane, for a person comfortably seated in London, to irritate the feelings, and hold up to ridicule an individual in Hindoostan because he committed the enormous crime of wiling away heavy hours of care by writing verses.

Upon such an occasion, it would have been well had the Reviewer borne in mind the sentiment of a much more liberal critic—

> ——————'Adsit
> Regula, peccatis, qua pœnas irroget æquas;
> Ne scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello.'

What we have writteen can hardly be attributed to partiality—for we are not even personally known to the author of "Sultry Hours." Whoever contributes by his writings to the history of mind in India, merits at least common courtesy; and it is the gross absence of this feeling in an impertinent review, that has roused us to write what we have written.

[*India Gaz.—April 29.*

# Madras.

*Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.*

*Monday, May 8, 1822.*

On England--at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9½d. per do
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal--at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Loan of 1822 17 per cent prem.
do. of 1821 14 „ „

The expected Ship *La Belle Alliance*, Captain Rolfe, from London the 4th of January arrived in the Roads yesterday.

PASSENGERS.—*For Madras*: Mrs. Kellie. Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. Showe, Mrs. Dowden, and two children, Mrs. Col. N. M. Smyth. and two Miss Smyth's, Miss Doden; Doctor James Kellie, Major Hackett, Capt. Showe, Captain Dowden, Captain Thomas Black, Bombay Establishment, Messrs. S. Prescott, A. Dyce, F. Dowten, Stockes, T. Berry, W. A. Neaul, and Mr. W. R. Smyth, Assistant Surgeon.

*For Calcutta*: Mrs. Limond, Miss Gooding, Miss Cumyn, Miss Wiggins; Doctor Limond, Messrs. George Grogh, H. Hickey, H. Bascowden, Georges, Reddall Mr. R. Limond, and Waghorn.

His Majesty's Ship *Glasgow*, Captain Doyle from the Bengal River the 18th ultimo anchored in the Roads yesterday.

The Ship *Portsea*, Captain Worthington, arrived on Sunday from Rangoon.

H. M. Schooner Tender *Cochin* has also arrived from Trincomalee.

In addition to the Prisoners liberated from confinement in the Jail at Alipore, we understand, that others similarily situated in the Jails of Bhaugulpore and Ramghur, have also been released. Fifteen of the former were generally employed at Barrackpore, of which seven, have volunteered to join their former occupations

The Honorable Company's Madras and China Ships *William Fairlie*, Captain Kennard Smith, and *Thomas Coatts*, Captain Chrystie, anchored in the Roads yesterday afternoon from England and the Cape of Good Hope—the former having left the Downs on the 8th of December and the Cape the 21st of March—the latter left the Downs on the 4th of January and the Cape the 17th of March. These Ships bring H. M. 54th Regiment to relieve H. M. 34th.

*Passengers by the William Fairlie.*—Mrs. Waters, Miss Dampier, Henry Lacon, Esq. G. T. Waters, Esq. H. Featherstone, Esq. A. Pit-

tar, Esq. G. Holt, Esq.—Messrs. M. Wall, L. Duval, L. Pishal, A. R. Alexander, S. F. Sturt, J. R. Graham, J. C. Hawes, J. C. G. Stuart, T. Wakeman, and G. Gordon.

*By the Thomas Coutts.*—Mrs. Frith, Mrs. Keys and child, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Campbell & 4 children, Mrs. Pattoun, Mrs. Dandals, Col. Bruce, C. B. H. M. 54th Regt; Colonel Frith, Madras Army; Captain Sanderson, Bengal Army; Capt. Harris, Madras do; Capt. Campbell, H. M. 54th Regt; Captains Black and Campbell, Lieut. Evanson, Lieut. Clones, Lieut. Gray, Lieut. Nugent, Lieut. Fraser, Ensign Pattoun, Adjt. Dandals, Assistant Surgeon Finen; Messrs. R. A. Bannerman, and Fraser, Writers—Messes. Edwards, Barnett, M'Leod and Gregory, Cadets—Mr. Furlong, Country Service; and Mr. Peter Rollo, Free Mariner.

The Ships *Duke of Lancester* and *Mellish* have sailed for Calcutta, and H. M. Schooner Tender *Cochin*, for Trincomalie.

The *Apollo* for Madras, we understand left England about the same time with the *Mellish*, and has probably gone to the Cape.

The Ship *Eliza*, Captain Woodhead, from Bushire the 24th of March, and Bombay the 1st ultimo, arrived in the Roads on Tuesday.

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The Ship *Argyle*, Captain H. Calhre, left the harbour for Malacca and Batavia on 12th Instant; and on the following day the Brig *Phœnix*, Captain C. E. Smith, sailed in prosecution of her voyage to Siam.

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On Sunday morning anchored in the harbour the H. C. Ship *General Harris*, George Welstead, Esq. from China the 27th Ultimo

Passengers: Mrs. Magniac and family, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Boyd.

We understand the *Marquis of Camden*, T. Larkins, Esq. Captain, was also under orders for Penang.

The H. C. Ship *Scaleby Castle*, D. Newall, Esq. Captain, had arrived at China from England in Angust.

The *James Scott*, from China may be expected daily.

We have been favored with the perusal of letters dated from Canton the 22d February, and are happy to state that the late unfortunate dispute with the Chinese Government had been amicably arranged, and that Commercial intercourse had been renewed as usual; the affair with Macao, however, still remains unsettled. Opium is quoted at 2050 Drs. per chest.

Same day came to anchor the Brig *M'Cauly*, Captain Foster, from Batavia the 30th January.

Passengers: Mr. Davenport.

The Commercial accounts received by the *M'Cauly*, is rather discouraging; the Trade at Batavia is represented as being very dull.

The Private Trader *Jemima*, Captain Watt, bound for England direct, is expected here in the course of a fortnight.

The Ship *Earl Kellie*, Captain Edwards, sailed from Bengal the 16th instant, with the followers and baggage of the received Troops.

Same day the Ship *Edmonstone*, Captain Oakley, quitted for Rangoon.

A signal was flying at the Fort Flag staff late last evening, for a sail entering the harbour, supposed to be the *Palmira* daily expected from Calcutta.

*Govt. Gaz. May 9.*

# English Extracts.

WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND PERSIA.

The advices received to-day from Turkey communicate intelligence, which was extremely unexpected. It is, that Turkey and Persia have declared war against each other, and what renders the news the more important, is that it was universally believed at the Turkish capital, that Persia had been induced to commence hostilities at the instance of Russia. The following are extracts from the advices:—

"*Constantinople, October 24th.*—"You will be very much surpised to hear, that in addition to many difficulties this government has to encounter, it has declared war against Persia. It is unnecessary for me to mention from what quarter the blow must have come; we have no doubt whatever that the war with Persia, is brought about through the mediation of Russia."

*Same date.*—"I have to communicate the news which must be to you extremely unexpected: it is that Persia has declared war against Turkey. It has produced a very strong sensation. It appears that the Persians have got the start of the Turks, for they have already commenced hostilities. The arrival of expresses has been constant within the last two days, and have brought various accounts from the Turkish frontiers, and from thence it is reported, that a great number of ears and noses are on their way to this capital. The chief engagement, it is understood, was in the direction of Bagdad.

Another letter of the same date, says. "I have only time before the departure of the post to say that this city has been thrown into great consternation by the commencement of hostilities against the Porte by Persia. Strong reports are going about. There is no doubt that the troops of each power have had several engagements."

A letter from the agent to Loyd's of the same date mentions that on the 24th October the Porte officially announced the defeat of a large number of the Greek vessels near Patras. Thirty were destroyed and 35 were taken. The same communication states that the Persians have gained advantages over the Turks both in the neighbourhood of Bagdad and also in the direction of Erzerreene.

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Although vanity is generally censured as a defect, it is occasionally very amusing. An entertaining instance of it is related of John Heywood, a poet, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. and Queen Mary. The latter of these Sovereigns once asked him—"What wind had blown him to Court?" "Two, your Majesty—one of them was to see you"—"And the other?" enquired the Queen. "The other, madam, was—that you might see me."

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On Wednesday a duel was fought between two gentlemen on Bagshot heath, which proved fatal to one of the seconds, in consequence of his standing too near his man; he was shot in the left side, and died in two hours. The unfortunate man has left a wife and child; they are unprovided for.—*Morning paper.*

## THE ARMY.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTEE.]

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 24.

### PROMOTIONS.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Colonel James Hay, from half-pay 16th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase; dated 25th December 1821 Captain Thomas Jarmy, from half-pay cavalry staff corps, to be captain, without purchase: dated 25th December 1821. Cornets Thomas Harrison; dated 25th December 1821, and Arthur Sullivan; dated 26th December 1821. Lieutenant Robert Robinson, from half-pay 22d Light Dragoons, dated 27th December 1821. John William Murray, from half-pay 22d Light Dragoons; dated 27th December 1821; William Thomas Loftus, from half-pay 24th Light Dragoons; dated 27th December 1821: Edgar Gibson, from half-pay cavalry, staff corps: dated 27th December 1821. William Henry Bingham Lindsey, from the 17th Light Dragoons; dated 27th December 1821: Robert Rollo Gillespie, from half-pay 20th Light Dragoons dated 27th December 1821: and George F. Clarke, from the 17th Light Dragoons; dated 27th December 1821; to be Lieutenants, without purchase. John Somerset Smith, Gent. vice Harrison; dated 26th December 1821. and Edmund Knox, Gent. vice Sullivan; dated 27th December 1821: to be Cornets, without purchase Cornet James Dixon, from half-pay 21st Light Dragoons, vice Daly who resigns the Adjutancy only; dated 25th December 1821, to be Adjutant and Cornet. Assistant Surgeon Francis George Walbran, from half-pay 1st Royal Veteran Battalion; dated 25th December 1821, to be Assistant Surgeon.

16th Regiment of Light Dragoons John Sneyd Ramsbottom, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Montgomery, promoted; dated 11th December 1821.

### MEMORANDA.

The appointment of Lieutenant Hon. Robert King from half-pay 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant in the 69th Foot, as stated in the Gazette of 22d instant, has not taken place.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General Wetherman, lately in charge of the Commissariat Department at the Bahamas, having failed to pay over to his superior the whole of the balance of the public money which ought, according to his accounts, to have been paid over, has been dismissed from his Majesty's service.

Deputy Commissary General Vaux, having executed the duties of his office in the Peninsula, in a mode which has subjected the public to great loss, and himself to considerable surcharges, has been dismissed from his Majesty's service.

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Charles, the haughty Duke of Somerset, sent for Seymour the painter, to Petworth, to paint a room with portraits of his running horses, and at dinner drank to him with a sneer, "*Cousin* Seymour, your health," My Lord, replied the painter, "I do really believe I have the honour of belonging to your Grace's family." The Duke offended at this freedom, ordered his steward to pay Seymour and dismiss him. Another painter was sent for, and finding himself unequal to finish Seymour's pictures, honestly acknowledged it, and recommended the Duke to recall Seymour. The haughty Peer condescended to summon his *cousin* once more, when Seymour wrote, "My Lord Duke I will now prove that I am of your Grace's family—*I will not come.*"

The Spanish General Morales (second in command in Venezuela) arrived in Curaçoa about the 1st of October, for the purpose, it is said, of raising, among the Spanish residents, a sum of money sufficient to fit out an expedition against Valencia, and thence to Caracas; which latter place he promised to restore to the Spanish Government in December. His calculations will probably be premature. The news of independence now so generally embraced in most of the extensive American possessions must have a powerful effect in depressing the hopes, even of the Spaniards, of obtaining any other than a temporary hold of a few isolated towns.

The forces which Morales (the Spaniard) left at Puerto Cabello, before he went to Curaçoa to endeavour to raise funds, were reduced to one thousand two hundred men, the mere skeleton of the immense armies with which Spain has so improvidently endeavoured to subdue the rising spirit of American freedom.

Accounts have been received *via* New York, that Cumana had capitulated to the patriot General Bermudes, on the 15th of October, and the garrison, consisting of 1,100 men, were sent to Porto Rico. Porto Cavello was expected hourly to fall. Laguira was blockaded by a frigate, a brig, and seven gun-boats.

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*Rio Janeiro.*—On the 23d of August several sail of transports arrived at Bahia, under convoy of a frigate and sloop of war, with 1,500 troops, from Lisbon, who were sent for the purpose of enforcing the Constitution which, it was expected, would be opposed by the Government of Rio Janeiro.

A letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated Oct. 1, states the people here are very quiet; but I fear, unless the Cortes send some troops immediately, we shall have further disturbances. I think there is a very strong party here for declaring independence; and, it is only because the Portuguese are not disposed to fall off from the Government by the Cortes, that keeps affairs from coming to an issue. The idea is very general, that, when the Deputies from the Brazils meet in Cortes, they will insist on the return of the Court to Rio. From all I see of the disposition of the people, that measure must be adopted; or, in a short time, all the troops Portugal can send will be insufficient to prevent a declaration of independence.

*Pernambuco.*—Up to the 23d of September all was consternation at Pernambuco. The Portuguese vessels were prepared to go to sea, in the event of an ascendant being obtained by the patriots, whose forces, it was expected, would soon amount to 10,000. The general opinion was, that the removal of Portuguese officers, who had become obnoxious to the natives, would not be sufficient to restore tranquility; and that nothing short of an overthrow of the European authorities in that quarter would satisfy the insurgents. This revolution has been in embryo for some time, and it is thought the expectation of troops from Lisbon occasioned its breaking out sooner. Some skirmishes had taken place, and blood was spilt on both sides. Cannon were planted at all the bridges and gates of the city, and all had assumed an aspect of military confusion and anxiety. The patriots were supposed to have many partisans in the city.

*Madrid, Nov* 16.—The decree of the Cortes is officially promulgated, by which "all kinds of foreign merchandise, the trade in which was permitted before the establishment of the new general system of customs approved by the Cortes, Oct. 5, 1820, and which had been imported before that period into the ports of the peninsula, may be re-exported at the pleasure of the proprietors, on paying a duty of 7 per cent."

*The United States.*—New York papers to the 3d of November state, that, at Wilmington, Baltimore, and Norfolk, the fever had altogether ceased: it still raged at St. Augustine.

We lately noticed a forcible seizure of some documents relative to the Floridas, made by Gen. Jackson, from the Spanish Governor Callava and another. The American papers throw some light upon the nature of the defence of this act, which will be pursued by Gen. Jackson. They state that, when land was sold, the original deeds were transferred by the purchaser into the hands of the Governor; and that, in this way, Callava and his colleague got possession of nearly all the title-deeds of the province. After the surrender of the Floridas, many of these deeds were sold for various sums, without the knowledge of the owners of the property; and thus every title to land in that country became jeopardized. On demand, the above officers refused to deliver up the deeds, and the sales of them became more rapid than ever. Under such circumstances, Governors Jackson and Worthington thought it their duty to seize, and they did seize and take possession of the official papers which were thus fraudulently in the market.

Yesterday se'nnight, the sarcophagus containing the remains of Major Andre was deposited in front of the cenotaph in Westminster Abbey, which was erected by his late Majesty to the memory of this gallant officer. The re-interment took place in the most private manner, the Dean of Westminster superintending in person, Major-General Sir Herbert Taylor attending on the part of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and Mr. Locker, Secretary to Greenwich Hospital, on behalf of the three surviving sisters of the deceased.

*The Liverpool Mercury. Dec. 7.*

## NEWS FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

*Battle of Carabobo.*—An officer of Bolivar's British Legion (Cacapores) gives, in a letter, dated Caracas, 20th August, 1821, an interesting account of the battle between the Patricts and the Spaniards on the 24th June, where Col. Ferriar one of the officers of that legion, received two wounds, of which he died. He was buried with General Cadeno and Colonel Plaza, in the Campo Santo of this city; the whole of the brigade and most of the inhabitants attended, and the President marched with the procession as chief mourner. The gallant manner in which he brought the little legion into action, gained them the day; and a monument is to be erected by the Congress to his memory. (The plain of Carrobobo has been the scene of three general actions.) The British and two other legions composed the main-guard; and, after a most annoying fire from the enemy, who occupied the heights, the former, alone, succeeded in driving them from their position. The British gave three cheers on gaining the hill, and rushed upon the enemy, who fled. Here Colonel Ferriar received his second wound in the knee, and his horse was bayoneted and fell under him. The British cut off one entire regiment, and took three times their own number prisoners. About 2000 of the Spaniards fled to Pureto Cabello; and the battalion of the famous Parreira to Laguira, where the latter capitulated to Bolivar. The English legion consisted of 340 men, and they lost 11 officers, and 95 rank and file. "I escaped," says the writer, "with a slight wound in the neck; we have all received, officers and men, the order of *Libertadore*, and our name is changed to *El Regto, de Carabobo.* A medal has been granted us by Congress; and the President is to thank the British in general orders."

*Peru.*—The *first* Gazette of Lima, after its submission to San Martin, dated 15th August, has arrived, and confirms former accounts of the gratification of the inhabitants of Lima, on the declaration of its independence. The atrocities committed by the retreating army of the Spaniards are particularly dwelt upon, and argue the desperation and cruelty of the disappointed and discomfitted supporters of a wretched cause. Some accounts state that, headed by Rodil and Valdes they even, in their flight, shot all their own soldiers, who, either by fatigue or infirmity, were unable to continue their march, saying to them, "die wretches, rather than become our enemies," At every step, injuries and outrages were committed, and their loss was at the latest date, not less then 500 men.

San Martin and the Archbishop of Lima had exchanged the most cordial letters of gratulation and mutual good-will. A variety of documents are published, elucidating the enthusiasm which prevailed throughout the country on its liberation—the formation of a General Congress who have declared, as the sentiments of all the inhabitants of "The city of the Kings of Peru; That the general will is decided for the independence of Peru, from Spanish and all other foreign dominion." In one of those documents, our countryman, next to San Martin, is thus mentioned," Hail to the intrepid Cochrane, who renounced honours in his own country, preferring to promote the prosperity of this.—"A countryman (Colonel Miller) had, in May, defeated a party of Spaniards, with a corps under his command, near the Cordileras, of which action honourable mention is made.

*Rio Janeiro.*—The entire seperation of the Brazils from the mother country, becomes every day more probable. According to private accounts, republicanism forms no part of the intended change, which is said to be the institution of a monarchy, under the independent sway of the Prince Royal; who it has been ascertained, will have no objection to assume the sovereignty. Reasonable doubts may, however, be entertained of the existence of this monarchical spirit; particularly when the powerful example of their fellow countrymen in Peru, and in the northern provinces of the continent, is taken into account.

*Spain*—According to the *Gazette of France*, and the *Journal of Paris*, tranquillity is not yet restored to the capital of Spain. The ministerial London papers seem to augur a dissolution of the monarchy; a consummation, which, from the avidity with which they seize every rumour of the intemperance of a few public orators and writers in the metropolis, and of the popular General. *Mina*, Commandant of Gallicia, appears to be by them, greatly feared. Some of these accounts state, that some of the incendiary orators talked of "watering the tree of liberty with waves of blood;" others, that Mina, who was surnamed the Republican, purposed marching upon Madrid, at the head of two regiments. Violent representations have, it is said also been presented from different parts to the King and Cortes, insisting upon the dismissal, of ministers, who, it appears, are obnoxious to the malcontents. Andalusia and Gallicia are represented as the most disaffected. The sources of this information render it extremely doubtful; and much confidence is to be placed in the firmness and moderation of the Cortes, which will, in all probability, check the intemperance of the few zealots, of the factious, and the bigots of the old *Regime.*

*Ionian Islands.*—In consequence of a report from the Governor of Zante, that, on the 12th October, several of the inhabitants of that island conducted themselves in a highly disgraceful and seditious manner against a part of his Majesty's troops, destined to protect the officers of health and to maintain neutrality, the whole island is put under martial law, as approved of by Sir Thomas Maitland.

The *Constitutionnel* gives another proclamation of martial law in the island of Cerigo, the inhabitants of which are charged with having entered into a league with their countrymen, and killed a number of Turks.

A Scotch gentlemen, of fortune, named Gordon, formerly an officer in the Scotch Greys, and who had purchased a vessel with arms and ammunition, and proceeded to the Morea on the breaking out of the Greek war, is Commandant at Tripolizza. He is high in the confidence of the local Government, and is at the head of Ypsilanti's staff.

Letters from Rome represent the inhabitants of that city to be enthusiastic in the cause of the Greeks. A squadron is expected to sail shortly either for the coast of Africa or the Archipelago; several young Romans of the richest families are desirous of equipping some vessels at their own expense, to cruise against the Turks. Permission has even been solicited from the Pope to execute their enterprise. A deputation waited upon his Holiness to this effect; the reply they received from the Pope was, "that he wished the young men who were desirous of giving so great a proof of religion and humanity, would wait until all Christians were armed against the infidels in order to deliver their brethren from the persecutions of which they were the daily victims."—*Traveller.*

### WHITE AND BLACK JUSTICE.

A which man was hung in Georgia for shooting a white man: and one Daniel Danelly, a white has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment.—*Columbian Sentinel.*

A meeting was held on Monday se'nnight at Lewes, of many of the most respectable farmers of the county of Sussex, to consider the depressed state of agriculture. A lamentable picture was drawn of the sufferings of the labouring poor, in some districts of Sussex. It was evident, however, on the speakers' own showing, that the condition of the labourers little depended on the prices of agricultural produce; but on the effects of the poor laws.

in increasing and degrading the population. A series of resolutions were adopted, declaring that a fixed duty of 40s. per quarter on foreign wheat, and 10s. per cwt, on meal, and other duties in proportion, could alone afford protection to the farmer, there being that difference between the cost of production here and abroad. The speeches afford little evidence of the fact. The resolutions were referred to district meetings. The Earl of Egremont, the only nobleman, or member of Parliament present, was in the chair.

Mr. Ellman, jun, at the meeting, said that he had received a letter from Mr. Webb Hall, who stated that it was the intention of his Majesty's ministers, early in the ensuing session, to propose the abrogation of the present corn laws, and to impose a *duty* on the import of foreign corn. This information Mr. W. Hall stated he had from Mr. Huskisson.

[*The Liverpool Mercury December.* 14.

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The effects of the tremendous storm of the 1st instant, appears to have been the most extensively disastrous known for many years. In a letter from Captain Philip, of the brig Mountaineer, of Aberdeen, it is stated that the scene of destruction among the shiping at Limerick was unparalleled. All the vessels in the harbour, about thirty in number, have received considerable damage, with the exception of the brig Alexander, Hogg, of Aberdeen, which was in a kind of dock, with three others. The damage was chiefly occasioned by the mooring posts being torn out, owing to which the Mountaineer was run on board of by two vessels astern, and from this circumstance, forced ahead upon other vessels, the tiers of which in succession came foul of each other, tearing up their sterns and bows, and carrying away bowsprits, rigging, &c. occasioning, in the darkness of that dismal night, a scene of confusion and dismay beyond description. The Mountaineer shared in what happened generally to most of the vessels, by having her bow and stern much damaged, rails, stanchions, bulwarks, covering boards, &c. carried away and tore up, boats, stove, &c. and the tide flowing to a most unusual height, several of the vessels were nearly upsetting on the quay; but happily we have heard of no lives being lost. Of seven vessels which sailed the day preceding, only two rode out the gale; and three of them driven ashore, it is feared will not be got off. Three vessels drove from the ballast wharf and are on shore with damage; one of them a Welsh brig, driven so high up that the water next tide did not come within ten feet of her: and one breadth of the vessel farther, would have put her into a quarry, where she must have remained.

*The Montrose Review, Dec.* 21.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGHTON, DEC 20.—His Majesty continues in the best state of health and spirits. His Majesty's daily exercises have been limited to walks in the Palace Gardens, and rides in the covered riding-school. The preceding part of each day His Majesty devotes to State Affairs and business.

*John Bull Dec.* 23.

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A steam-engine of one hundred and forty horses power, has lately been erected on the duke of Portland's estate of Kirkby, in the county of Nottingham, for the purpose of draining an extensive track of coal. The cylinder is seventy inches in diameter; and the beam, which is twelve tons in weight, raises at every stroke fifteen tons of water.

The proprietors of land, in advertising their farms, are now beginning to intimate that "offers either at a fixed rent yearly, or at a rent to be regulated by the annual fair-prices of corn, will be received.

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The court of directors of the bank of England have given notice, "That they will remit any quantity of the gold coin of the realm, on and after the first of January, 1822, to any of the principal towns in England and Wales, free of expense, in sums not less than £3000 on application being made prior to the 1st of February next.

*The Montrose, Dec,* 28.

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A very respectable commercial traveller, with whom we conversed yesterday, assures us that the manufacturers in the northern counties never were in such full employ as at this time. They have a quick and excellent trade with Hamburgh, by means of steam packets; frequently selling their goods and receiving remittances for them in the short space of 14 days.—*Stamford Mercury.*

The ironworks in Glamorganshire are not fully employed; the intended new duty by the French Government on English iron, will have some further effect; the works make about 100,000 tons per annum, of which the French take about an eighth.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

The competition amongst the Coach Proprietors between Manchester and London has produced a material reduction in the price of travelling. The fares of the Defiance, Telegraph, Coburg, and Independent Coaches, which pass through this town are now reduced to two guineas inside, and one guinea outside; and the Mail to 2£. 10s. and 1£. 5s. The journey of 186 miles is performed with great speed and regularity. It is, however, to be regretted, that the rapidity with which they travel must necessarily lead to the destruction of many horses. On Monday se'nnight two coach horses were lying dead on the Leek road, about four miles from Macclesfield, at a short distance from each other. One of them, belonging to the Defiance, broke a leg in the fall. We did not hear to which coach the other belonged. We are also informed, that the horses belonging to the Light Express (through Buxton) have suffered very seriously.—*Macclesfield Courier.*

G. A. L. Keck, Esq. M. P. for Leicestershire, at his rent day on Wednesday last, returned 20 per cent. on his Michaelmas rents.

Messrs. Gould and Beresford at their late receipts of composition for tithe wool and lambs, in the parish of Bradburn and Lea-hall, in Derbyshire, after providing a good dinner, made an abatement of 25 per cent. with an assurance of a further deduction next year, should agricultural produce continue in the present depressed state.

PETERSBURGH, NOV. 6.—On the arrangement of the Imperial library in this city, and of the various collections belonging to it, two very large copper-plates have been discovered: an impression being taken from them, it appeared that they contain a topographical plan of the conquest of Smolensko by the Poles in the year 1634, which was engraved at Dantzig by the command of King WLACTISLAUS IV. This plan is older than all the topographical military drawings relative to the history of the North, with which we are acquainted; no copy of it exists, at least no mention of it is any where made. The clear representation of the military dresses and customs of that time, which it also contains, are very curious. It was probably taken by PETER I. at Sluck, when he carried away from that place the library of Prince RADZIVIL.

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Owing to the excellent arrangements made by the Post-masters, all the mails arrived on Saturday, notwithstanding the state of the roads, within an hour of the usual time, except those from Exeter and Poole, which were forwarded in a chaise and four from Staines, and did not reach town until ten o'clock. The roads near town are in the most dreadful state; on the Leabridge road foot passengers are obliged to be conveyed over the wooden bridge, on the road, by a cart, owing to the overflowing of the marshes. On Friday night, the tide at London-bridge rose higher than was ever remembered. At a quarter past five it completely covered the terrace fronting Fishmongers' Hall, and with ran the greatest violence into the cellars of that well known place called The Shades, out of which the company made a precipitate retreat. Several waggons, loaded for the morning, belonging to Messrs. Thompson, coal-merchants, were up to the axle-trees in water; the cellars of Messrs. Keaton and Thomas, wine and porter merchants, were several feet deep in water; Mr. Alderman Garratt's new residence shared the same fate; the tide rose to the top steps of the Old Cranstairs. Below bridge the scene of mischief is dreadful. At high water on Saturday it was lower by one foot, but much damage has been done. The fall at ten o'clock at London bridge was nine feet.

*The Morning Chronicle, Dec.* 31.

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We have received a file of Antigua Papers to the 14th November, from which we make the following extracts:—

(FROM THE ST. JOHN'S REGISTER OF OCT. 16.)

Sir S F Whittingham, Governor of Dominica, convened the two branches of the Legislature of that Island on the 8th instant, and announced his leave of absence from the King to proceed to his appointment in the army in India.

(FROM THE ST JOHN'S REGISTER OF NOV 13.)

A late Trinidad Paper states that Sir Ralph Woodford is exerting himself to procure for that Island a general Free-port Act, and that the many important modifications which his Excellency has submitted to Lord Bathurst, were to be taken into consideration previously to the meeting of Parliament.

Major-General Murray, Lieut.-Governor of Demerara, has suspended and removed Mr. Serjeant Rough from the exercise of his office of President of the Honourable Court of Criminal and Civil Justice of that Colony, and appointed the Honourable A Ven Ryke De Groot (Senior Member of said Court to exercise the functions of President until futher orders.

Sir S. F. Whittingham, Governor of Dominica, goes passenger in the Packet.

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The mode of courtship in some parts of Fife is curious. When the young man hath the felicity to be invited of the same party with the maiden that has won his affections, then doth he endeavour to sit opposite to her at the table, where he giveth himself out up to those unseemly oglings and gazings which be practised in other parts, to the offence of aged virgins and other persons of much discretion; but putting forth his foot, he presseth and treadeth with a upon the feet and toes of the maiden; whereupon, if she do not roar forth, it is a sign that his addresses are well received, and the two come, in due course before the minister. This form of attack is known by the name of Footie, and the degree of pressure doth denote and measure the warmth of the passion. Such young men as be bashful do hence make good speed: these do take with them a more forward friend, who shall vicariously and in their stead, give a light pressure and treading; and a person who doth thus melt the ice of coyness between the parties, is, in these parts, called Lightfoot from the lightnes of his pressure.—(*Scotch Paper.*)

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## IRELAND.

### KNIGHTING OF THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.

(FROM THE DUBLIN MORNING POST OF MONDAY.)

The offer of Knighthood is, we understand, almost of course on an occasion when the Lord Mayor and Corporation, in a body, make part of a public entry. It was offered on the present ocasion, and has been accompanied by a recommendation to a Baronetcy. This circumstance has caused a considerable sensation. Many of the lower class of the Orangemen have considered it as expressive of something like partiality to illiberal principles; on the other hand, several Catholics apprehend that it is a symptom of disregard to their feelings. We can assure our readers, from undoubted authority, that it is neither the one nor the other.

The fact is just this:—Shortly after the procession arrived at the Castle, the Lord Mayor stated to Mr. Blake, that he was prevented from accepting the honour of Knighthood by a regulation of the Corporation, by which, when the Sheriffs were Knighted, the Mayor was directed to look for a higher honour. Mr. Blake, who is a Catholic, *felt* that he had an opportunity of evincing a degree of liberality which would furnish a strong contrast to the narrow and selfish policy of the Dublin Corporation. Although Catholics have, for nearly thirty years, a right to their Freedom in this Corporation, not one Catholic has as yet been admitted. Actuated by this generous sentiment, Mr. Blake promptly replied, that he would represent the matter to the Marquis Wellesley, and if his good offices could have any influence with his Excellency, that the Lord Mayor's wishes should be complied with. Accordingly Mr. Blake took the first oppor-

tunity of mentioning the facts to his Excellency, adding, on his own part, a respectful solicitation on behalf of the Lord Mayor. The reply was in substance, that the Lord Lieutenant would be happy to comply with Mr. Blake's request, and the result was that the Lord Mayor was Knighted, with an assurance that he should be recommended for a Baronetcy. Thus the Protestant Lord Mayor of Dublin is indebted to the interference of a Catholic Gentleman for the readiness with which a high honour is conferred upon him.

We perceived the shamrock exhibited at the heads of the horses of the Noble Marquis's travelling chariot, and the same emblem of his native country was worn in the breast by all his suite.

Kildare.—On last Monday, about the hour of two o'clock, A. M. an armed party attacked a house, occupied by a man of the name of Patrick Feagan, in the parish of Downings, barony of Clane. The first intimation which Feagan had of their approach to his house was from a shot which was fired into his bedroom, through the window. They then demanded his fire-arms, and, on his refusal, they immediately cried out to each other, "Let us set fire to his house." Feagan having become alarmed for the safety of his family, delivered them a gun, which he had for the protection of the property of the Rev. J. Hussey Burgh, on whose estate he has been employed as a bailiff. The party, however, were not content with a gun, but also demanded from him a powder-horn, which was given to them.

*The Morning Post, Jan. 3.*

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*Presence of mind.*—An Irish labourer, nere Richmond, who was blowing rocks 200 feet below the surface of the earth, had prepared his match for a blast, and was ascending in the bucket to get clear of the explosion, when the rope broke, and he fell fifty feet to his old place of labour. He immediately clapped his hands on the burning match and extinguished it! What an awful moment!—*American Paper.*

*Anecdote*—M'Laurin, the mathematician, frequently dislocated his jaw. When his pupils were tired, and wished to be dismissed, they gained their point *by yawning.*

*Inn Signs*—The "Bull and Gate," and "Bull and Mouth." are well known corruptions of "Boulogne Gate" and "and Bonogne Mouth;" but that of the "Bag ils',, at Chelsea, is still more curious, being derived from "Bacchanals."

*Italian Witnesses.*—An Englishman, who, attracted by the amenity of the climate, wished to fix his residence in Naples, desired his banker to look out for a villa for him, which was done, and the gentleman regularly installed in his purchase. The next day, however, he came in much hurry and alarm to his banker, to say he was determined to be off, for a fellow had assailed him with a claim for 12,000 crowns, which he swore had been lent half a dozen years ago, though the poor Englishman was hardly a month old in Italy. "How many witnesses has he got to prove it?" said the banker. "No less than ten. What is to be done?" "Acknowledge having received the money." "Acknowledge the debt?" "Certainly; and we will get 20 witnesses to swear that they saw you repay it." This was decisive; for the lawsuit was settled by a simple rejoinder, and meeting the cheat upon his own terms.

*Manchester Guardian.*

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## RUSSIA, TURKEY, &c.

The *Petersburgh Gazette* of the 28th, says, "As soon as the Turkish, Egyptian, and Algerine squadrons were united, the Capitan-Bey caused all the Greek mariners, who had faithfully served until this day, to be put to death. All Macedonia is in the power of the Greeks, who follow up and exterminate the detached corps, which the Turks have there. The English Government continues, in the Ionian Isles, to show itself extremely rigorous towards every thing Grecian. They have arrested the Archbishop Maharus, who is devoted to his countrymen.,'

They write from the Vestula, under date of the 1st instant, that the Russian army, assembled on the Pruth, amounts to 180,000 men, and that fresh troops arrive daily. The numbers of the different troops of Russian, spread over that vast empire, is stated, in Brussels papers of the 21st of December, to be upwards of a million.

The delay of Alxander, in declaring against the Turks, is attributed, in this article, to the apprehension that his invasion of Turkey would be the signal for the massacre of the Greeks. in those places where Turks retain possession.

Letters, by the last Hamburgh mail mention a report prevalent in that city, that Great Bretain Austria, and France, had resolved not to interfere at present, between Russia and Turkey, but had formed a treaty of alliance by which they had undertaken to co-operate in checking any dangerous designs of Russia, should that power be successful in its contest with the Turks.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

Accounts were received of the Patriots having obtained possession of Vera Cruz, and Campeachy was expected to declare in favour of the independence.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated Nov. 2.—"On the 25th June, the Chilian squadron, under Lord Cochrane, accompanied by fire ships and several transports, made an attack on the port of Callao, which surrendered after three hours resistance. Three Spanish frigates, one of forty-two guns and the others of thirtysix two armed brigs, and several merchantmen, fell into his Lordship's possesssion, with property to a very large amount."

From the law (just established) on the duties to be paid on merchandise imported into any of the ports of Columbia, we extract: 5 per cent. on bar iron. paper, and ship stores; 17½ per cent. on every kind of cotton or linen merchandise, with a few exceptions; 25 per cent. on boots, shoes, household furniture, flour, and foreign eatables; 35 per cent. on foreign spirits. These apply to national vessels only. In vessels of neutral or friendly states, 5 per cent. additional, unless otherwise stipulated by commercial treaty. An abatement of 5 per cent on foreign vessels, directly from European ports.

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### IRELAND.

The Special Commission, held in Limerick, is adjourned to the 12th of January next. The Solicitor-general, in moving the adjourment, made a very eloquent and impressive address to the Court and the public. The Commission will sit every fortnight until the county is restored to tranquillity; and this determination of the Irish Government must be particularly agreeable to every friend to social order. It will, we have no doubt, supersede the necessity of having recourse to that violent and unconstitutional measure, the Insurrection Act. The Commission will speedily attain its object; for not only is the county of Limerick comparatively tranquil, but by accounts from Kerry, it appears that the peasantry are surrendering their arms to the magistrates. Previous to the adjourment, sentence of death was passed on seven of these unhappy criminals all of whom are to be executed previous to the 12th of January.

Some outrages have occurred in Limerick and Cork; but they are not of a formidable nature. Those at all acquainted with the character & *circumstances* of the peasantry in the south of Ireland, will not anticipate an immediate abandonment of those crimes which have desolated the fairest portion of that ill-fated country.

His Excellency the Marquis Wellesley was expected to arrive in Dublin on Wednesday last. A number of respectable citizens had determined to escort his Excellency into town.

Natural seem to conspire with political causes to desolate this ill-fated country. The late heavy rains have produced the most ruinous consequences upon the potato crops; and typhus, the usual result of any extraordinary scarcity in an impoverished country, has made its appearance.

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## GENERAL D'EVEREUX.

Our readers know, that we uniformly expressed our unshaken confidence in the honour and integlity of General D'Evereux, when he was the object of incessant slanders, originating in private pique,—in the disappointment of unreasonable expectaion; or perhaps, in the enthusiasm of the General himself, who surmounted obstacles in imagination, which proved very serious in actual experience. We confess, that our predilection in favour of General D'Evereux, originating in the veneration in which we held the holy cause of liberty, was not a little strengthened by a personal introduction to that gentleman, followed by a subsequent intimacy, which we recollect with sincere pleasure. In our opinion, it is a subject of honest self-gratulation, that we have repeatedly sat at the social board, and shaken by the hand that man who is now the friend and companion of the matchless Bolivar.

The honest and spirited editor of the *Irishman* never deserted the cause of his friend, General D'Evereux; and it is from his journal that we copy the following paragraph.

EDITS. MERCURY.

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[*From the Irishman.*]—"When a certain portion of the press of this country felt it its duty to cover the character of General D'Evereux with all possible hard names, and to charge him with crimes of the deepest atrocity, we felt it our duty, from our knowledge of the man, and from the improbability of the crimes imputed to him, to defend him against calumnies so foul and so unmerited. That the zeal of General D'Evereux carried him further than his actual resources would reasonably enable him to go, we never hesitated to admit; that he promised more than, on consideration, he could well perform, we never denied; but, that his motive was fraud and his object the *ruin* of his young and credulous countrymen, is an accusation we repelled with all the force we could bring into the controversy. Now, what is the fact?—Why, that the calumniated General D'Evereux is one of the most confidential superior officers of Bolivar; that his recommendations are respected by the South American Liberator, and that many of his countrymen, under the protection of his patronage, are, at this moment, enjoying honourable and lucrative situations in the freecountry of Columbia. Among those so situated, Mr. Talbot's two sons are so fortunate as to be numbered. We feel great pleasure in being able to publish their success to their friends, and through them to inform the enemies of General D'Evereux, that their calumnies have not tended to diminish his character in the estimation of the *second* Washington of the New World.

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*Mexico.*—A Mexican paper, dated October 1, gives a detailed account of the splendid reception given, by the inhabitants of the capital, to the liberating army, commanded by Iturbe, and to the officers who had contributed to the emancipation of the country. The public rejoicings were, judging from the description, scarcely ever equalled by similar demonstrations of enthusiasm in European cities. The multitude lined the streets, which were adorned with flags and tapestry, amidst which rose a grand triumphal arch. The General was received at the arch, and a deputation received him with the ceremonial of the

civic key, which his Excellency returned with the embrace of union and cordiality. The *vivas* of the populace, who filled the streets, balconies, and roofs, were loud and enthusiastic. His Excellency was carried, as it were, in the air, through immense multitudes, to the palace of the ancient Viceroys, where he met General Donoju. On both appearing on the balcony, rounds of artillery were fired. They thence proceeded to the cathedral. On Iturbe's entrance, the Archbishop presented him with the *santo lignum* (holy wood) which he adored on his knees. An anthem of triumph was sung; and an eloquent oration followed, recapitulating the most memorable events which had contributed to the liberty of the country. On the return of the procession, amidst salutes of artillery, and peals of bells, a magnificent dinner was served up, of which more then 600 guests partook. Appropriate toasts were given, and verses recited, serving to complete the rejoicing, and ratify the union of European and American Spaniards. In the evening, the two Generals proceeded to the theatre. The audience cheered the General-in-chief, shouting, "Father! Deliverer!" &c. The provisional junta of the government was installed, who, on the day following, also installed the regency of the empire, until the cortes assemble and occupy the throne of the desired Emperor, according to the treaty of Cadeba. On the 27th, Iturbe issued a proclamation to the Mexicans, announcing to them the liberty and independence which was then within their reach, and conjuring them to forget all former animosities. He concludes by asking, as the only recompence of his services, that they will respect the laws; and, says he, "that you allow me to return to the bosom of my beloved family, and that you sometimes recollect your friend ITURBE."

By a letter from Havannah, dated Nov. 12, the death of General O'Donoju is announced.

A commission has been formed in Mexico, on the affairs of commerce, who were employed in arranging the terms of communication with foreign countries. But few restrictions were meant to be imposed, the design being to come as near as possible to free commerce, with certain clauses more favourable to Spain than to other countries.

The latest news from Mexico (via Havannah, to 21st Nov.) states, that Vera Cruz had been evacuated, and was garrisoned by the Independents: but the Governor, Don Jose Davilay, Mariscal de Campo, had retreated into the Castle of St. Juan de Ulua, with between three and four hundred men, having previously disarmed the inhabitants of Vera Cruz. He was determined to defend the fortress until he had orders from Madrid how to act. The King's late Lieutenant, Saint Anna, now in the Independent service, was daily expected there with 700 men from Oriziba. With this trifling exception, the kingdom of Mexico, with its annual revenue of six millions of dollars, are lost to Spain. The Governor of the Havannah was preparing an expedition of 400 men to send to the relief of Don Jose Davilay. Two Spanish ships of war, with specie and valuables to the amount of twenty-two millions of dollars, had arrived at the Havannah. The late new Viceroy died, it is said, by poison, a few days after he had signed the treaty with Iturbe. It was expected Iturbe would be elected Emperor. Several Spanish corps had gone over to the Independents. Acapulco had declared its independence; and two Spanish frigates lying there had joined the new Government.

*Columbian Republic*—The government of Columbia has established, by a detailed law, the provisions for a general and uniform system of education, to consist of schools of three classes. The congress assembled at Cuenta has completed the plan of a constitutional government, and invited General Bolivar to that city, to which he has repaired. The fleet under Lord Cochrane was expected at Panama on the 21st Oct.

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*Spain.*—The report of the Special Commission, appointed by the Spanish Cortes, to inquire into the state of the country, has been published. The report limits itself to the affairs of Cadiz and Seville only. The insubordination of Cadiz commenced with the King's nomination of the Marquis de la Reunion to the Governorship of the city. The inhabitants petitioned against his appointment; and he himself declined the office. The Baron d'Andella was then appointed by the King; and the inhabitants refused to suffer him to assume the government. The proceedings at Seville were of the same nature. The committee are of opinion, that no valid objection could be maintained against the appointed Governnors, on the score of their attachment to the Constitution; that the people of Cadiz had some motive for dissatisfaction; but that they recognized in Seville, a certain character of faction, which "proceeded from an error; from an excessive ardour, and a distrust which cannot be wholly condemned in those who love liberty, and have suffered much for it, the error in some points, and abberation of some persons in others, are not such that the committee attributes them to the will, and they cannot but merit the indulgence of the Cortes. But the national Congress cannot but expressly disapprove, in the face of all Eurape, the disobedience and illegal proceedings of those authoritics, which will doubtless suffice to make them return to their duty, acknowledging that they have erred." They recommend that the observance of the constitution, and obedience to Royal authority be secured, and the evils of insubordination stopped in their origin, that they may not increase.

The Cortes, in an address arising out of the above, express to his Majesty and the nation, their disapproval of these events; "and believing, on the one hand, that the disobedience of the authorities of Cadiz and Seville arose principally from error, and on the other, that the loyalty and patriotism by which the citizens are so distinguished, cannot render the triumph of the law and of order doubtful for a moment, have resolved, first, solemnly to declare, that both the one and the other ought to have obeyed, and ought now to obey, and punctually to fulfil the measures of his Majesty which have not been carried into effect; the Cortes being sure that this resolution will be sufficient for those authorities, and all whom their example has misled, to return to their duty, without placing the national representation in the afflicting necessity of adopting other measures." The address concludes with assurances of the determination of the Cortes to unite with his Majesty in maintaining the constitution.

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*Jamaica.*—The House of Assembly met for the transaction of business, on the 23d October. On the 25th, Mr. Cox introduced a bill, for continuing the salary of his Grace the Duke of Manchester (£3000 per annum) during his temporary absence, which was not voluntary, but occasioned by an event which the island deplored. The measure met with considerable opposition; and, on a division, was rejected by a majority of three. The news of the fall of Lima was mentioned. But the circumstance of the Spaniards being still in possession of Panama, would, it was supposed, for some time, prevent the usual supplies of goods to the Pacific; but on the side of Mexico, it was hoped this deficiency would soon be made up.

A fever of a very malignant nature, has appeared in many of the parishes of this island, and is making great ravages amongst the white inhabitants; it greatly resembles the yellow fever of St. Domingo.—*Jamaica papers, Nov. 3.*

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A plan of insurrection by the negroes, has been discovered at Havannah, who had formed the design of murdering all the white population. A party appears to have existed in Havannah, which aimed at rendering Cuba independent of Spain; but the common danger caused by a conspiracy of the negroes had united Spaniards of every political party, for self-preservation.

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A private letter from Paris, dated the 19th, mentions that the Duchess of Orleans expected her *accouchment* very soon.

*The Liverpool Mercury, December, 28.*

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Letters from Odessa to the 30th ult. state, that the Russian troops had their advanced posts on the banks of the Pruth. The villages are full of troops of all kinds, and fresh troops advance towards the south. The Turks assemble their principle forces upon the Danube.

The Consuls of France, England, and Austria, are residing in the island of Candia; and, in mistrust of the Turks, have sent away their wives and children. The Russian Consuls, resident in Turkey, have equally taken refuge in Cerigo. All which is French is well enough received in the Ionian Isles, but the English exercise a severe vigilance upon all persons suspected of attachment to Russia.

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The Lords' report on the trade with the East Indies and China has been printed. It states, that the committee are inclined to the opinion, that regulations might be established at Canton, by which, without interfering with the monopoly of the East India Company, the British merchant might be safely admitted to a participation of the tea trade.

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*City of London Address to the King.*—On Friday last, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, City officers, and many of the Common Council, proceeded in full state from Guildhall to Carlton Palace, where they presented an address to the King, congratulating him on his return to his dominions. The day was bad, and the procession cut a sorry figure. Mr. Wontner, the City Marshall, was unfortunately thrown from his horse, and so dreadfully injured by the animal falling upon him, that he was conveyed home, and had one of his legs amputated, owing to a compound fracture. The Lord Mayor and attendants, owing to his Majesty being engaged in a council with his ministers, were not received until five o'clock. The King graciously apologized in person for the detain-

tion, observing to the Lord Mayor, "I trust, my Lord, that the Corporation of the City of London will excuse my detaining them. I much regret the circumstance, and assure you that nothing but the most important and pressing business prevented me from receiving you exactly at the time appointed."

*Ilchester Jail.*—Mr. Hunt has written as follows, to the Editor of the *Traveller*.—"Ilchester Jail, November 13, 1821.—Sir, on Saturday, the 10th, Mr. Hardy, the new jailor, was inducted into his office, and introduced to me in form by the sheriff and magistrates, and the old jailor having delivered up the keys, was finally discharged, and deprived, I trust, of the power ever again to inflict torture. The inhabitants of Ilchester testified their approbation of the conduct of the sheriff and magistrates, by a merry peal of the church bells, and other demonstrations of joy. On Monday the 12th, a considerable portion of the jail was inundated by the flood, and the water in every well within its walls is now the colour nearly resembling that used in a tan-pit. Thus has Mr. Hardy an early specimen of the salubrity and comfort of his future habitation.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant—H. Hunt." [*Liv. Mercury Nov.* 23.

## "VIEW OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS IN AMERICA."

### New York.

The boatmen of this city are described as tall, slender, but of uncommon nerve and agility, cleanly dressed in the light clothing suited to a warm climate; their large white shirt-collars unbuttoned and thrown back on their shoulders, and light hats of straw or cane with broad brims, shading their sun-burnt faces. These faces were uncommonly intelligent, piercing grey eyes glancing from beneath even and projecting brows, features generally regular, and complexions which, burnt to a deep brown, were some what strangely contrasted with the delicate whiteness of their clothing. They all spoke good English with a good voice and accent. The writer, on landing, takes up her residence at a boarding-house at the head of Broadway. The air, though of a higher temperature than in England, was so entirely free of vapour, that she breathed freely, and was no longer sensible of any weakness of the lungs. Female beauty, she says, is commonly on the wane at twenty-five. Before that age their complexions are generally lovely; the red and white so delicately tempered on their cheeks, as if no rude wind had ever fanned them; their features small and regular, as if moulded by fairy fingers, and countenances so gay and smiling, as if no anxious thoughts had ever clouded the young soul within. Consumption is very frequent, and may be generally traced to some foolish frolic, such as returning from a ball in an open sleigh, or walking upon snow in their slippers. The American youth of both sexes are for the most part married ere they are two-and-twenty; and indeed it is usual to see a girl of eighteen a wife and mother. The writer agrees in opinion with Dr. Rush, that "women must concur in all their plans of education for young men, or no laws will ever render them effectual." To qualify women for this purpose, the Doctor recommends they should not only be instructed in the usual branches of female education, but should be taught the principles of government and liberty, and the obligations of patriotism should be inculcated upon them. In the education of women, New England seems hitherto to have been peculiarly liberal. The ladies of the eastern states are frequently possessed of the most solid acquirements, the modern and even the dead languages, and a wide scope of reading. In some states colleges for girls are established, under the eye of the legislature, in which are taught all those important branches of knowledge recommended by Dr. Rush. The female manners are marked by sweetness, artlessness, and liveliness. They enter into society far too early to be consistent with a becoming attention to the cultivation of their minds. Their dress is elegant and costly, but made with strict regard to decency. The fashions, copied from the French, are changeable. The young men do not equal in grace their fair companions, nor in general ease of manner and address. In accosting a stranger, they often assume a solemnity of countenance that is at first rather appalling. They seem to look as if waiting until the stranger should open his mouth in wisdom "or as if gathering their strength to open theirs in the same manner. The youth of both sexes enjoy a freedom of intercourse unknown in Europe. They dance, sing, walk, and ride in sleighs together, by sunshine and moonshine, without the occurrence, or even the apprehension of any impropriety. Marriages are seldom dreaded as imprudent, and therefore no care is taken to prevent the contracting of early engagements. Marriages are usually solemnised in the paternal mansion of the bride, in which the young couple continue to reside for six or twelve months. It is seldom that the young woman brings with her any dowry, or that the husband has much to begin the world with, except a gay heart and good hopes; which, even should he fail in his profession as lawyer, or physician, or merchant, are not extinguished, for he has still the wide field of bounteous nature before him, and can set forth with the wife of his bosom and the children of his love, to seek treasures in the wilderness. It is customary in New York, and in other cities of the Union, to breed up young men to the bar, not always with an idea of their following the profession for a livelihood, but because if they discover talents and ambition, it is considered as the best introduction to political life.

The citizens of Philadelphia are said to be not less practised in courtesy to strangers than those of New York; but there is sometbiug cold and precise in their air and manner, which, however, wears off npon further acquaintance. The descendants of William Penn have relaxed some of their prohibitory regulations. It is no longer necessary for its members to forego innocent amusements, or any honest profession; nor considered as an important form to use the second person singular rather than the plural. or to prefer drab-cloth or pearlcoloured silk. The same regard to their morals and fair dealing is still preserved: they must be honest members of the community, and they may wear what garments they please. There is, however, much indulgence practised towards the follies, and even the errors of youth. A wild young man is privately reprimanded. and much time allowed him to gain wisdom and reclaim his habits, before he is expelled the society. Expulsion, therefore, is regarded as a serious blot upon a man's character, even by those of other persuasions, as it is known to be resorted to in cases of obstinate vice or convicted fraudulency. The members of this congregatiou are said to be distinguished in Philadelphia by nice attention to neatness and simplicity of dress. and quietness of demeanour. The young girls it is true, are decked in the silks of France and the Indies; but their dress is always arranged with womanly modesty. The bosom never forgets its screen, nor are the ancles and arms exposed to court every idle gaze, and bring into discredit the morals of the nation. The neatness and cleanliness of the houses, pavements, and citizens in Philadelphia are not to be surpassed. It has not the commanding position of New York, which gives to that city an air of beauty and grandeur very imposing to a stranger, but it has more the appearance of a finished and long-established metropolis. The side pavements are regularly washed every morning by the domestics of each house. The brick walls, as well as frame-work of the houses, are painted yearly. The doors are usually white, and kept delicately clean, which, together with the broad slabs of white marbie spread before them, and the trees then gay with their first leaves, which, with some intervals, line the pavements, give an air of cheerfulness and elegance to the principal streets quite unknown to the black and crowded cities of Europe The state-house, now converted into courts of law and a museum of natural curiosities, is regarded with reverence. There the first congress sat: there was signed the Declaration of Independence, and from the steps that declaration was read to the people. The old door-keeper, when the news suddenly reached him of the surrender of Cornwallis, dropt on the instant dead. The legislature of Pennsylvania State now meets in Lancaster, about 60 miles west from Philadelphia; but, as the latter city has already grown out of the centre of the fast-spreading circle of population, the capital, by an act of the assembly, is ordained to travel yet further west to Harrisburgh, on the east branch of the Susquehanna.

The Americans are said to be good talkers, and admirable listeners. They have a surprising stock of information, but this runs little into the precincts of imagination: facts form the groundwork of their discourse. They have much general knowledge, but are best read in philosophy, history, political economy, and the general science of governments. The constant exercise of the reasoning powers gives to their character and manners a mildnes, plainness, and unchanging suavity; wonderfully patient and candid in argument, close reasoners, acute observers, and original thinkers. They understand little the play of words or. as the French more distinctly expresses it, *badinage*. Yet it was well answered by an American farmer to a European, who, looking around him, exclaimed, "Yes; this is all well. You have all the vulgar and the substantial, but I look in vain for the ornamental. Where are your ruins and your poetry?" "There are our ruins," repiled the republican, pointing to a revolutionary soldier who was turning up the glebe; and then extending his hand over the plain that stretched before them, smiling with luxuriant farms and little villas, peeping out from beds of trees, "there is our poetry."

We next find our fair traveller proceeding up the Hudson (in July, 1819,) to Albany, which is 160 miles from New York. Albany, she observes, seems to stand as in expectation of her falling honours, for though there are some well-finished streets, and many commmodious and elegant private dwellings, the general appearance of the town is old and shabby. Leaving Albany our traveller reaches the banks of the Mohawk. The valley of the Mohawk, is chiefly peopled by old Dutch settlers, a primitive race, who retain for generations the character, customs, and often the language of their antient country. Of all European emigrants, the Dutch and the German invariably thrive the best, locate themselves with wonderful sagacity, and this being done once, is done for ever. As a settler, the next best to a German thrives the Scot: the Frenchman is given to turn hunter; the Irishman, drunkard; and the Englishman, speculator. Amusement rules the first, pleasure ruins the second, and self-sufficient obstinacy drives headlong the third. There are many exceptions, doubtless, to this rule; and the number of these increases daily—and for this reason it is a higher class that is at present emigrating. "I speak now more particularly of England. It is men of substance, possessed in clear property of from five hundred to five thousand pounds, who now attempt the passage of the Atlantic. I know of thirteen families who lately arrived in these states from the Thames, not one of which is possessed of less than the former sum, and some of more than the latter. I fear that the policy of England's rulers is cutting away the sinews of the state."

Our traveller next arrives at Utica, a town scarcely twenty years old, which already aspires to be the capital of the State, and to wrest that honour from Albany. An innkeeper at Utica,

at whose door stages stop daily, carried, eighteen years, since, the solitary and weekly mail in his coat pocket from thence to Albany. "The importance of Utica will soon be increased by the opening of the great canal, destined from there to join the Mohawk. This truly grand work will afford a water highway from the heart of this great Continent to the ocean; commencing at Lake Erie, it finds a level with but little circuit to the Mohawk; at the Lesser Falls are some considerable locks; others will be required at the mouth of the river, where the Hudson opens his broad way to the Atlantic. It is thought that three or four years will now fully complete this work. The most troublesome opposition it has encountered is in the vast Onondaga swamp, and not a few of the workmen have fallen a sacrifice to its pestilential atmosphene.

"Leaving Utica, the country assumes a rough appearance, stumps and girdled trees encumbering the inclosures; log-houses scattered here and there; the cultivation rarely extending more than half a mile, nor usually so much on either hand; when the forest, whose face is usually rendered hideous to the eye of the traveller by a skirting line of girdled trees, half standing, half falling, stretches its vast unbroken shade over plain, and hill, and dale—disappearing only with the horizon. Frequently, however, gaining a rising ground (and the face of the country is always more or less undulating), you can distinguish gaps, sometimes long and broad, in the deep verdure, which tell that the axe and the plough are waging war with the wilderness." The fifth day, from that of her departure from Albany, brought our traveller and her companions to Auburn. The villages at the head of the different lakes—Skeneatalas, Cayuga, Seneka, Onondaga, and Canadaigua—are all thriving, cheerful, and, generally, beautiful; but Canadaigua bears away the palm. "The land has been disposed of in lots of forty acres each, one being the breadth, running in lines, diverging on either hand from the main road. The houses are all delicately painted; their windows with green venetian blinds, peeping gaily through fine young trees, or standing forward more exposed on their little lawns, green and fresh as those of England. Smiling gardens. orchards laden with fruit—quinces, apples, plumbs, peaches, &c. and fields, rich in golden grain, stretch behind each of these lovely villas; the church, with its white steeple, rising in the midst, overlooking this land of enchantment. The increase of population, the encroachment of cultivation on the wilderness, the birth of settlements, and their growth into towns, surpasses belief, till one has been an eye-witness of the miracle, or conversed on the spot with those who have been so. All here wears so much the gloss of novelty, all around you breathes so much of the life and energy of youth, that a wanderer from the antique habitations of time-worn Europe might look around, and deem that man here held a new charter of existence; that time had folded his wings, and the sister thrown away the sheers."

At Genessee our traveller receives a warm welcome from a Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth. This gentlemon is the patriarch of the Genessee district. About nineteen years since he, accompained by his brother, Colonel Wadsworth, quited New England, and pierced into thes forests. then inhabited only by the Indian and his prey. The rich and open lands here stretching along the river fixed their attention, and. having purchased a considerable tract of land from the Indian proprietors, they settled themselves down among them. The first six years were years of fearful hardship; every autumn brought fevers, intermitting and bilious, and this too in the wilderness. where no comforts or conveniences could be procured. Their constitutions, however, hardened by early temperance, weathered this trying season. Other settlers gradually joined them, and now a smiling village is at their door, rich farms rising every where out of the forest, and a pure and healthy atmosphere ever surrounding them. Mrs. Wadsworth observed that her numerous family had never been afflicted with sickness of any kind, and that the surrounding neighbourhood was remarkably healthy. Mr. Wadsworth is considered one of the richest proprietors in the state; and like one of the patriarchs of old, can look round his flocks, and herds, luxurious pastures and rich fields of grain, bounteous heaven ever adding to his store. When Mr. Wadsworth settled in that district, he formed the advanced guard of civilization; a vast tract of forest stretched behind him, through which he cleared a passage for the necessary implements of husbantry, with considerable toil and difficulty. The tide of human life has flowed up to him, and is rapidly sweeping onwards in all directions While resident at Genessee our traveller and her companions in an excursion, suddenly opened upon a flourishing little village that had started up in a couple of years, or little more, in the bosom of the forest, a few miles higher up the river. The principal resident is a Mr. Hopkinson, who had followed successfully for many years the profession of the law in the city of New York. The village had grown up under his eye: his house both within and without, wore the character of convenience and elegance. The manner in which he had cleared the forest in the immediate neighbourhood of his dwelling, was peculiarly admirable. In general the settler cuts to right and left with unsparing fury, anxious only to clear the giant weeds which obstruct the light, and choke his respiration. Mr. Hopkinson had tried the experiment on a larger scale, and cleared the forest arouud his dwelling in such a manner as to give to it the air of a magnificent park. His dwelling was spacious and elegant, with a fine lawn in front. The art of ornamental planting has, in our traveller's opinion, been little cultivated in these states. The native forest is generally in sight; and as the human eye is prone to rest with pleasure on what is uncommon, an American usually considers an open plain as nature's most beautiful feature. The settler's first desire is to have a clear view of the heavens; when his patch of ground is completely naked, he tells you that it looks hand-some. As the dense shade of the forest recedes, a tree, in his mind, becomes less associated with wolves and bears, swamps and agues; and gradually he conceives the desire that some sheltering boughs were spread between his roof and the scorching rays of of July's sun. His object is now to plant the tree that will grow the fastest, and, consequently, the finest sons of the forest are seldom those that he patronizes. The American forest is wholly free from brushwood, moss, and lichen

After viewing the falls of Genessee, our traveller resumes her journey. The town of Rochester, where she slept one night, was only seven years old—that is to say, seven years ago, the planks of which its neat white houses are built, were growing in an unbroken forest. It contained, at the time of her visit, upwards of two hundred houses, well laid out in broad streets; shops furnished with all the necessaries, and with many that may be accounted the luxuries of life, and several good inns or taverns. On a traveller arriving at a tavern, he excites no kind of sensation. The master of the house bids him good day, & they walk in: breakfast dinner, and supper are prepared at stated times, to which he must generally contrive to accommodate himself. The attendants are few, and receive no gratuity from the traveller. On leaving Rochester, the waggon was dismissed, and the party proceeded in the stage to the Niagara River. The mode in which the contents of the post bag are usually distributed through the less populous districts is amusing. "I remember (says the writer) when taking a cross cut in a queer sort of a caravan, bound for some settlement on the southern shore of Lake Erie, observing, with no small surprise, the operations of our charioteer; a paper flung to the right hand, and anon a paper flung to the left, where no sight or sound bespoke the presence of human beings, I asked if the bears were curious of news; upon which I was informed, that there was a settler in the neighbourhood, who ought to have been on the look-out, or some of his children for him. 'But when I don't find them ready, I throw the paper under a tree, and I warrant you they'll look sharp enough to find it; they're always curious of news in these wild parts;' and curious enough they seemed for not a cabin did we pass that a newspaper was not flung from the hand of this enlightener of the wilderness. Occasionally making a halt at some solitary dwelling, the post-bag and its guardian descended together, when, if the assistance of the farmer, who here acted as post-master, could be obtained the whole contents of the mail were discharged upon the ground, and all hands and eyes being put in requisition, such letters as might be addressed to the surrounding district, were scrambled out from the heap; which, being then again scrambled together, was once more shaken into the leathern receptacle, and thrown into the waggon: but it sometimes happened that the settler was from home. On one occasion, I remember, neither man, woman, nor child was to be found; the stage-driver, whistled and hallooed, walked into the dwelling, and through the dwelling, sprang the fence, traversed the field of maize, and shouted into the wood; but all to no purpose. Having resumed his station, and set his horses in motion, I enquired how the letters were to find their destination. seeing that we were carrying them along with us, heaven knew where? 'Oh! they'll keep in the country any how; it is likely indeed they may go down the Ohio, and make a short tour of the states: this has happened sometimes; but it is a chance but they get to Washington at last, and then they'll commence a straight course anew, and be safe here again this day twelvemonth may be, or two years at farthest."

Five years since there was but one log-house between Rochester and Lewiston. Within that period numerous villages have sprung up. "A citizen (says our traveller) who got into the stage during the morning for a dozen miles, and who united the professions of doctor and farmer, and painter also, if I understood right, told me that he had five-and-thirty patients within the stretch of one mile. This may convey to you some idea at once of the rapid settling of the country, and the physical evils that the first occupiers of the soil have to enconnter. We did not enter a house in which there were less than two of the family either in bed, or looking as if they ought to be there. The autumn is always the trying season, and the prolonged and extreme heats of the summer months have this year doubled its usual fatality. These evils, dreadful while they last, are, however, but temporary; as the axe and the drain advance into the forest, the *malaria* recedes. It would recede more rapidly, as well as more certainly, if the new settlers would contrive to do without, or at least with fewermills. The collection of the waters from the creeks and the swamps, soon brought by the action of a powerful sun to a state of putrefaction, increases tenfold the deadly air already spread by nature."

Arrived in Montreal our traveller is struck by the ignorance and superstition of the Cana-

dians. The population of Lower (she observes) is strangely contrasted with that of Upper Canada; nor do they appear te know much concerning each other. In one thing only are they said to be agreed,—in a thorough detestation of their republican neighbours. In Upper Canada, however, so far as my observations went, I did not find that this hostile feeling was much shared by the poorer settlers. In either colony where the hostility exists, it is very easily accounted for; in one, by the jealousy of the power and wealth of the republic; and in the other by the influence of the priests. In ignorance and infatuated superstition, the Canadian remains in *statu quo*, as when he first migrated from his native France. Guarded from the earthquake by British protection, the shock of the revolution was in no degree, however small, felt here; the priest continues to hood-wink and fleece the people, and the people to pamper and worship the priest, just as in the good old times. You may learn some curious particulars here concerning the policy of the London cabinet, as connected with that of Rome. Among other things, a request has lately been preferred to the Pope, that he will raise the bishopric of Quebec into an archbishopric; and the prelate of this Canadian diocese is now about to embark for Italy, to receive from the hands of his Holiness this addition to his honours. The people, meanwhile, are exhorted to remember, in their prayer's, the pious Prince who, though ruling in a land of heretics, bears thus in remembrance the servants of the most High. The priests have in their hands some of the best lands in the country, and claim, of course, some fruit offerings from their spiritual children. Conceiving the security of the tenure to lie in the ignorance of the people, they enforce every prohibition calculated to preserve it entire; such as marrying with heretics, reading any book without the permission of the confessor, and learning the English language. The proximity of the States and their growing power, and, worse than all, their institutions, civil and religious, are naturally looked upon by these shepherds of the flock with suspicion and terror. As the union of Canada to the republic would of necessity pave the way to their downfall, interest binds fast their loyalty to the ruling powers; these again, equally jealous of the States and aware of the precariousness of the tenure by which they hold these colonies, pay much deference to the men who hold the keys of the people's minds. Thus goes the world! and yet with the Canadian peasant it would seem to go very happily; he eats his crust, or shares it with the passenger right cheerily; his loyalty, transferred from King Louis to King George, sits equally light on his light spirits. As to the government, if he shares it not, as little does he feel it. Too poor to be oppressed, too ignorant to be discontented, he invokes his saint, obeys his priest, smokes his pipe, and sings an old ballad; while shrewder heads and duller spirits enact laws which he never hears of, and toil after gains which he contrives to do without.

We shall close our notice of this work for the present, by extracting an account of a visit paid to Joseph Buonaparte by our fair traveller; and some information of Mr. Birkbeck's settlement, accompanied with advice to European emigrants.

"It may amuse you somewhat more to receive the account of our visit to Joseph Buonaparte. Some days since, joined by the friends in whose house we are now inmates we filled a carriage and light waggon, called a Dearborn, struck across to the Delawere, and then took boat to Bordentown, on the Jersey shore. A friend of our polite Philadelphia acquaintance here joined our party, and he walked forward to the residence of the Ex King. It is a pretty villa, commanding a fine prospect of the river; the soil around it is unproductive; but a step removed from the 'pine-barren;' the pines, however, worthless as they may be, clothe the banks pleasantly enough, and, altogether, the place is cheerful and pretty. Entering upon the lawn, we found the choice shrubs of the American forest, magnolias, kalmias, &c. planted tastefully under the higher trees which skirted, and here and here shadowed, the green carpet upon which the white mansion stood. * * * * * * Count Survillier (he wears this title, perhaps, to save the awkwardness of Mr. Buonaparte), soon came to us from his workmen, in an old coat, from which he had barely shaken off the mortar, and (a sign of the true gentleman) made no apologies. His air, figure, and address, have the character of the English country gentleman—open, unaffected, and independent, but perhaps combining more mildness and suavity. Were it not that his figure is too thick-set, I should perhaps say, that he had still more the character of an American, in whom, I think, the last enumerated qualities of mildness and suavity are oftener found than in our countrymen. His face is fine, and bears so close a resemblance to that of his more distinguished brother. that it was difficult at the first glance to decide which of the busts in the apartment were of him, and which of Napoleon. The expression of the one, however, is much more benignant; it is indeed exceedingly pleasing and prepares you for the amiable sentiments which appear in his discourse, The plainness and urbanity of his manners for the first few moments suspended pleasure in surprise; and even afterwards, when, smiling at myself, I thought, 'And what did I expect to see?' I could not still help ever and anon, acknowledging that I had not looked to see exactly the man I saw. I felt most strangely the contrast between the thoughts that were fast travelling through my brain, of battles and chances, ambition and intrigues, crowns and sceptres—the whole great drama of his brother's life passing before me—I felt most strangely the contrast between these thoughts and the man I was conversing with. He conversed easily on various topics, but always with much quietness and modesty. He did and said little in the French manner, though he always spoke the language, understanding English, he said, but imperfectly, and not speaking it at all. He expressed a curiosity to become acquainted with our living poets; but complained that he found them difficult,, and enquired if there was not often a greater obscurity of style than in that of our other authors. I found he meant those of Queen Anne's reign. In speaking of the members of his family, he carefully avoided titles; it was 'Mon frere Napoleon, ma sœur Hortense,' &c. He walked us round his improvements in-doors and out. When I observed upon the amusement he seemed to find in beautifying his little villa, he replied, that he was happier in it than he had ever found himself in more bustling scenes. He gathered a wild flower, and, in presenting it to me, carelessly drew a comparison between its minute beauties and the pleasures of private life; contrasting those of ambition and power with the more gaudy flowers of the parterre, which look better at a distance than upon a nearer approach. He said this so naturally, with a manner so simple, and accent so mild, that it was impossible to see in it attempt at display of any kind, Understanding that I was a foreigner, he hoped that I was as much pleased with the country as he was; observed that it was a country for the many, and not for the few, which gave freedom to all and power to none, in which happiness might better be found than any other, and in which he was well pleased that his lot was now cast.

"The character of this exile seems to be much marked for humanity and benevolence. He is peculiarly attentive to sufferers of his own nation—I mean France: is careful to provide work for the poorer emigrants; and to others, affords lodging, and often money to a considerable amount. His kindness has, of course, been imposed upon, in some cases so flagrantly that he is now learning circumspection, though he does not suffer his humanity to be chilled, This I learned from his American neighbours. I left Count Survillier, satisfied that nature had formed him for the character he now wears, and that fortune had rather spited him in making him the brother of the ambitious Buonaparte." * * * *

"You have expressed, in your late letters, some curiosity regarding the condition of Mr. Birkbeck's settlement in the Illinois: adding that the report has prevailed, that those spirited emigrants had been at first too sanguine, and had too little foreseen the difficulties which the most fortunate settler must encounter. This report I believe to have originated with Mr. Cobbet, who thonght proper to pronounce upon the condition of the farmer in the Illinois in his own dwelling upon Long Island. Feeling an interest in the success of our countrymen in the west, I have been at some pains to inform myself as to their actual condition. The following statement is chiefly taken from the letters of two American gentlemen of our acquaintance who have just visited the settlement: they inform me, that its situation possesses all those positive advantages stated by Mr. Birkbeck; that the worst difficulties have been surmounted, and that these have always been fewer than what are frequently encountered in a new country. The village of Albion, the centre of the settlement, contains at present thirty habitations, in which are found a bricklayer, a carpenter, a wheelwright, a cooper, and a blacksmith; a well-supplied shop, a little library, an inn, a chapel, and a post-office, where the mail regularly arrives twice a week. Being situated on a ridge, between the greater and little Wabash, it is, from its elevated position, and from its being some miles removed from the rivers, peculiarly dry and healthy. The prairie in which it stands, is described as exquisitely beautiful; lawns of unchanging verdure, spreading over hills and dales, scattered with islands of luxuriant trees, dropped by the hand of nature with a taste that art could not rival—all this spread beneath a sky of glowing and unspotted sapphires. 'The most beautiful parks of England,' my friend observes, 'would afford a most imperfect comparison.' The soil is abundantly fruitful, and, of course, has an advantage over the heavy-timbered lands, which can scarcely be cleared for less than from twelve to fifteen dollars per acre; while the Illinois farmer may in general clear his for less than five, and then enter upon a much more convenient mode of tillage. The objection that is too frequently found to the beautiful prairies of the Illinois, is the deficiency of springs and streams for mill-seats. This is attended with inconvenience to the settler, though his health will find in it advantage. The nearest navigable river to Albion is the Wabash, eight miles distant; the nearest running stream, that is not liable to fail at mid-summer, the Bonpaw, four miles distant. The stock water in ponds for cattle, my correspondent judged, was liable to run dry in a few weeks; and the settlement apprehended some temporary inconvenience from the circumstance. The finest water is every where to be raised from twenty to twenty-five, or thirty feet from the surface; these wells never fail, but are of course troublesome to work in a new settlement.

"European emigrants are, perhaps, given to roam too far into the interior of this continent. The older states have still sufficient of vacant lands to settle down multitudes, and, as I have before remarked, men have usually many things to learn when they arrive in this country. The American enters the western wilderness skilled to vanquish all difficulties; and understanding to train his children in the love of their country, founded upon a knowledge of its history, and an appreciation of its institutions, he is fitted to form the advance guard of civilization; the foreigner, in general, will be better placed in the main body, where he may himself receive instructions, and imbibe feelings suited to his newly assumed character as a citizen of a republic."

*The Observer, October 15.*

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No. 4.

# LICENSED SHIPS, &c.

*(December, 1821.)*

| *Appointed to sail.* | *Ships' Names.* | *Destination.* | *Tonnage* | *Owners or Consignees* | *Captains.* | *Where lying.* | *Reference for Freight or Passage.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1822 | | | | | | | |
| January 8 | *Golconda* . . . . . | | 650 | Fletcher and Co. . | James I. Edwards. . | Blackwall . . | Short and Brinley, 14, Birchin Lane. |
| January 15 | *General Palmer*. . | | 700 | George Truscott . . | | Blackwall . . | Bazett and Co. 71, Broad Street, |
| .. | *Asia* . . . . . | | 400 | John Bulmer . . . | James Lindsay . . . | City Canal . | H. Blanshard, 1. Old Broad Street. |
| 30 | *Bengal Merchant*. | | 500 | Smith, Inglis, and Co. | Alexander Brown . | City Canal . | G. H. Gibbons, 4, Finch Lane. |
| February 5 | *Agincourt*. . . . . | | 500 | James Mahon . . . | James Mahon . . . | City Canal . | Smalls and Lane, 8, Old Jewry. |
| 28 | *David Scott* . . . . | *Madras and Bengal.* | 800 | Mungo Gilmore . . | | Blackwall . . | Isbister and Horsley, 11, Leadenhall-street. |
| March 5 | *William Money*. . | | 800 | W. and C. Tarbutt | James Jackson . . . | Blackwall . . | John Lyney, *Jun.* 1, Cowper's Court. |
| 31 | *Moira* . . . . . | | 650 | W. Hornblow . . . | William Hornblow | City Canal . | Short and Brinley. |
| .. | *Thalia* . . . . . | | 700 | Fletcher and Co. . | | City Canal . | Joseph Pinsent, 22, Birchin Lane. |
| .. | *Larkins* . . . . . | | 700 | Larkins and Co. . . | Henry R. Wilkinson | City Canal . | Smalls and Lane. |
| April 5 | *Hope* . . . . . | | 500 | Edward C. Bradford | John T. E. Flint . . | Blackwall . . | S. Marjoribanks & Co. 16, King's Arms-Yd. |
| .. | *Lady Raffles* . . . | | 650 | Innes and Co. . . . | James Coxwell . . | Blackwall . . | Innes, Beveridge, & Co. 20, Old City Chamber |
| 1821 | | | | | | | |
| December 31 | *Nancy* . . . . . | *Bengal.* | 480 | Hart Logan . . . . | John Thomson . . . | City Canal . | James Thomson, 8, Billiter Square. |
| 1822 | | | | | | | |
| January 31 | *Adrian* . . . . . | | 400 | Smith and Co. . . . | Henry Horn . . . . | City Canal . | Short and Brinley. |
| January 3 | *Brailsford* . . . . | | 450 | Rickards and Co. . | John Spring . . . . | City Canal . | John Pirie and Co. 3, Freeman's Court. |
| 5 | *Swallow* . . . . . | *Bombay.* | 400 | John Lyney, *Jun.* . | Andrew Ross . . . . | City Canal . | John Lyney, *Jun.* |
| March 31 | *Britannia* . . . . . | | 450 | J. Burn . . . . . | George C. P. Living | City Canal . | Short and Brinley. |
| February 15 | *Venilla* . . . . . | *Bencoolen, Batavia, and Sincapore.* | 400 | D. Johnston . . . . | Henry Thompson . | City Canal . | Edmund Read, 1, Riches Court, Lime-street |
| February 28 | *Alexander* . . . . | —*Mauritius, & Ceylon.* | 460 | George Joad . . . . | Thomas Surflen . . | City Canal . | John Lyney, *Jun.* |
| January 31 | *Woodbridge* . . . . | —*Mauritius.* | 495 | G. W. Munnings . | Telemachus Misson | City Canal . | H. Blanshard. |
| 1821 | | | | | | | |
| December 31 | *Macclesfield* . . . . | *Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales* | 282 | Kemp and Co. . . . | John Moore . . . . | London Docks | Buckles and Co. |
| 1822 | | | | | | | |
| January 7 | *Deveron* . . . . . | | 300 | W. Wilson . . . . | William Wilson . . | London Docks | John Lyney, *Jun.* |
| 31 | *Prince Regent* . . | | 380 | | Peter Murdoch . . . | London Docks | Buckles and Co. 33, Mark Lane. |
| February 28 | *Centurion* . . . . . | | 500 | William Tindall . . | | London Docks | John Lyney, *Jun.* |

*29th December*, 1821.

HORATIO HARDY.

Jerusalem Coffee-House.

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